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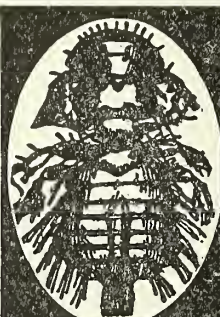
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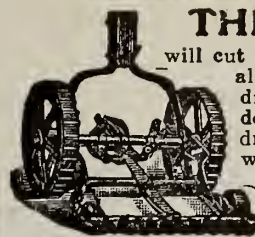
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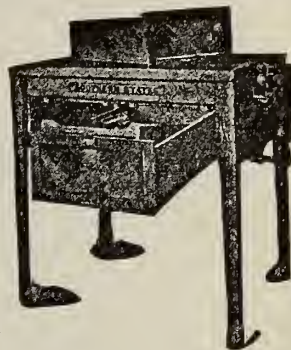
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PROPRIETOR



# THE Industrious Hen

VOL. XI.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JULY, 1914

(Whole No. 121)

No. 2

## Summer Poultry Ailments.

By J. Gaylord Blair.



THIS season of the year the poultryman always has more or less trouble with certain ailments or diseases that effect his birds. In fact, from now on and until the birds are through their moult you will find this the most critical time of the year on them. They are in a rundown condition and need special food and attention at this time in order to bring them through it successfully. Limberneck is a very common ailment during the summer months and your birds are likely to be

bothered with it quite a lot. Most people who have had experience with it think that it is very contagious after it breaks out in a flock, but they are very much mistaken, for it is not contagious at all, neither is it a disease. It is only a symptom of some other disease or trouble. Limberneck is nothing more than ptomaine poisoning and very fatal and demands prompt treatment. If checked before it reaches its worst stages it is very easily cured, and especially if the bird's system is in a good condition.

You will always notice that limberneck will break out during the hot summer months and very seldom noticed in the late fall and winter season. It is caused from fowls having access to and eating from putrefying or decayed animal matter, and if the premises are diligently searched when this disease first makes its appearance, you will find in some secluded spot where the weeds are thick and high some dead animal or fowl in a state of decomposition, upon which the birds have been feasting. This body is full of maggots which are eaten by these birds and the result is the poisoning of the whole body. Some good authorities claim that any kind of maggots will cause limberneck and it seems that they would, but I cannot agree with them, for all maggots do not contain poison, and it is the poison and not the maggots that cause the trouble.

When limberneck breaks out in your flock the first thing that should be done is to set to work trying to find out the cause. If the flock has free range the best thing that can be done is to keep them in closed runs for two or three weeks and don't allow them to have free range until the decomposed body has had time to decay and leave. Where birds have free range there is very little use to try to treat them, for new cases will begin to appear every day and there will be no end to your trouble. While you might be successful in finding one or two of the decayed bodies causing the trouble, still there could be others hidden away that you could not find and they would continue to cause your birds to become ill. The best plan is to always place the entire flock in yards until after all danger is over. Even large farm flocks could be handled in this manner.

Limberneck is common in all parts of the country and the name certainly does describe the condition that they are in, for their necks are certainly limber, and I am sure no better name could have been secured. The feeding meats that are full of maggots and other poisonous foods that are indigestible have been known in many cases

to have caused bad and stubborn cases of limberneck. Some few cases have been known to have originated from intestinal worms, but such cases are very rare.

### Symptoms.

The main symptom from which the disease gets its name is the peculiar motion of the neck, which is so limber that the bird cannot hold its head in regular position any length of time. The muscles of the neck are paralyzed, the bird cannot walk with any certainty and will stagger and trip itself while trying to walk. It will have very little energy and in the advanced stages of the trouble will try to isolate itself in some dark corner and will hold its head in an arched position with the crown of its head resting on the ground between its feet. Convulsions are also present in many cases and they will twist their neck in many different positions and they seem to be suffering great pain. They will sometime throw their head back instead of forward and the bird's head will rest nearly on its back and will twist nearly around. This is known as "wry-neck."

### Treatment.

As I have said above, the first thing to do when you know your birds are suffering with limberneck, is to begin and try to locate the cause and begin at once to prevent any further spread of it. In real bad cases, and especially where they are in their advanced stages, the best thing to do is to kill the bird and stop its suffering. Mild cases can be cured if you will administer something to counteract the poison. A small dose of oil of turpentine and sweet oil, equal parts, will be found very good in throwing off the poison. In a short time after you give the bird the turpentine and sweet oil give the bird all the sweet milk it will drink to which has been added a little ginger. Keep all birds treated in a warm dry coop and in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after treatment you will notice great improvement in them, and they will be ready to be turned out in a short time, and given the same rations as before. But be sure you do not allow them to have the same range they had before, if you have not been able to locate the cause before now. This same cause may be the means of placing the birds treated right where they were before. A few drops of nux vomica will be found good as a general tonic for the birds treated. Give them plenty of green food and feed only on good stimulating food that will help strengthen them.

As a preventative or treatment for the whole flock, there is nothing better than to use hyposulphate of soda, one ounce to each gallon of drinking water. Allow no other drink and mix fresh solution at least twice daily. Another sure and safe remedy for limberneck is to take equal parts of pure lard, mustard, cayenne pepper and ginger and mix thoroughly, making out into slugs about the size of a bean and give one for a dose and repeat in two hours if necessary. This is an old remedy and is a sure remedy to counteract the poison. Melted lard will also effect a cure if poured down the bird in time; use from one to two tablespoonfuls. Limberneck will never amount to much if taken into hand at once and the proper



methods are used, but where it is allowed to run its own course will prove very disastrous. Remember it is not a contagious disease by any means.

### Congestion of the Brain.

This trouble is not common by any means, but there are times during the year when your birds will likely be bothered and it is well to study it a little and know how to handle it should it appear in your flock at any time. In the summer while the rays of the sun is at its best this trouble will appear and will likely cause you to lose some of your best birds. Birds that are in an over-fat condition are the principal victims and especially when exposed to the hot rays of the sun. When you find a bird in this condition you usually find convulsions, giddiness and uncertainty in walking. Sometimes the bird will be drowsy and stupefied.

**Treatment.**—About the only treatment that can be given is to provide a quiet, cool and sanitary place for the bird and apply very cold water or ice on the head, as it is very important to reduce the high temperature. After several applications of this ice the bird should show some improvement. Give a dose of castor oil as a laxative and repeat if necessary. Feed very sparingly for several days and try to keep the bird in a cool comfortable place.

### Apoplexy.

Apoplexy is the result of a ruptured blood vessel of the brain and the pressure of blood which escapes from same. This trouble as a general thing appears in pullets that are too fat, but it affects old hens and male birds to some extent, but nothing like the former. We very often find a pullet or hen dead on the nest, this trouble in most cases is apoplexy. Violent exertion and fright are other common causes but to get back to the real origin of the disease it is over-fat birds, caused by feeding stimulating foods in large quantities without any exercise. It is a hard matter to over-feed if you will make the birds take the proper amount of exercise or if they have free range, but where they are confined in small yards and you feed stimulating food in large quantities you are sure to have trouble from it sooner or later. Pullets in laying their first eggs will strain and in this way rupture a blood vessel of the brain and the results is you find her dead on the nest. They are too fat to stand much strain or exertion and this fatty degeneration weakens the walls of the arteries which cannot resist the pressure or strain. They will sometimes die while on the roost or fall over dead in the yard, but as a general thing there must be some over-exertion to cause this sudden death.

**Symptoms.**—There are very few symptoms to place you on your guard with this trouble. The bird is generally dead before you have a chance to even know it is sick. Sometimes you can watch a hen or pullet go on the nest to lay and the comb will turn very dark and purple while straining trying to expel the egg. This is a pretty sure symptom that the bird is in an over-fat condition and needs investigation at once. Birds after being chased around the yard several times will show the same dark comb. These kind of cases need prompt attention. The bird in an over-fat condition will stand in the corner of the yard with its wings drooped many times. By keeping in close touch with your birds you can usually be able to tell the minute they are not right. By handling a bird you can easily tell the over-fat ones.

**Treatment.**—Little can be done for birds with this trouble and really the best thing to do is to use every effort to prevent it. Prevention is always the best treatment. Don't let your birds get in this over-fat condition but make them exercise after all the feed they get and if possible give them free range or make the yards with as much area as possible. Avoid stimulating foods such as corn and corn meal as much as possible. In treating sick birds the best thing to do is to apply cold water or ice to the head and use a good laxative. By bleeding the bird in some cases will be found very satisfactory and this can be done with a sharp knife by opening the blood vessel on the underside of the wing. Allow about two teaspoonfuls of blood to flow before allowing it to clot. This will reduce the pressure to a great extent. Place the bird in a cool well ventilated place and remember that it is easier to prevent apoplexy than it is to cure it.

### Wind Puff.

This is a very peculiar trouble and the cause of it is unknown and stands today as an open question. It will effect both old and young birds but is usually more common in young chickens. Old hens as old as three years have been bothered with this trouble until they were as large as two birds should be. It is the gathering of wind under the skin and resembles the small rubber balloon inflated. The only thing to do is to puncture the skin and let the air escape. A large needle will answer the purpose in small chicks. If after the second or third treatment it still continues to gather, as it does in some cases, you will have to use a pair of small shears and clip out a portion of the skin. Afterwards use carbolated vaseline on the skin where the incision was made.

### Broken Shanks.

Every one who keeps fowls have had more or less experience with broken shanks and there is hardly ever a year passes that we do not have some chickens that meet with some accident and get some of their bones broken. It is so simple to treat such cases there is no use to kill the bird. Birds very often fall under the feet of some of the stock on the farm or get caught in the wire fence and the result will be a broken bone. Such broken shanks are very easy to mend and the younger the bird the easier it is and the quicker it will knit together, just as in the human family. Where the thigh is broken or the wing there is very little use to try to treat such cases, for it is very unsatisfactory and the best thing for such cases is to kill them and put them in the pot. Where you have the lower part of the leg broken they are very easy to treat. Any bone will knit together if properly set and held in place. For little chicks the best splints are common toothpicks, but for larger birds you will have to have larger ones. Set the bones in proper place, wrap three or four times with cotton bandage, place splints and then wrap other bandages and sew or tie securely. Place the bird in a quiet place away from the rest of the flock and give plenty of food and attention for a few days and this is all the treatment necessary.

### EGGS BY PARCEL POST.

**A System of Marketing That Offers Possibilities of Better Prices for the Producer and Fresher Articles for the Consumer.**



**T**HAT eggs can be marketed successfully by parcel post, and that this method frequently secures a better price for the producer and a fresher article for the consumer, has now been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the experts in the department. The department conducted tests that covered a period of five months. At the end of that period it came to the conclusion that the parcel post was of particular value to the man whose flock was too small or who lives too far from express service to permit him to ship his eggs in the regular commercial case, which holds thirty dozen eggs.

In the course of these experiments the department shipped 9,131 eggs in 466 lots. Of these 327, or slightly less than 3.6 per cent, were broken, but only 209, or slightly less than 2.3 per cent, were absolutely wasted. The others, though broken, could still be used. The percentage in breakage, moreover, will be greatly reduced, it is said, when the employees of the postoffice become more accustomed to handling such fragile matter.

That the eggs should be properly packed is, of course, essential. This implies time, care and some expense, and is one reason why no attempt should be made to market by parcel post any but the finest quality of eggs, for they alone will bring remunerative prices. Moreover, if the customer who buys in small lots finds that any considerable proportion of his purchases is undesirable or even unattractive in appearance, he will not trouble to ask for deductions on that account; he will simply dis-



continue his orders. The producer, therefore, must see to it that all the eggs the postman delivers are what he represents them to be.

This can only be done by candling them. Candling, "the process of testing eggs by passing light through them so as to reveal the condition of the contents," is omitted by many producers, who rely on care in collecting to eliminate all bad eggs. It is, however, impossible to avoid an occasional accident, and candling is therefore advisable as an extra precaution. A simple outfit can be made out of a small hand lamp and an ordinary pasteboard box sufficiently large to be placed over the lamp, after the ends have been removed, without risk of fire. In order to supply air to the inclosed lamp, notches should be cut in the edge on which the box rests. A round hole is then cut in the box at the level of the lamp flame and the candling done by holding each egg against this hole while the rest of the room is in darkness. The light from the lamp reveals the contents of the egg, and those that show any defect can be rejected.

If possible, only infertile eggs should be sent to market. Fertile eggs deteriorate rapidly in warm weather and are the cause of much loss. A broody hen on the nest or accidental exposure to a high temperature may start incubation and cause the egg to spoil and injure the shipper's reputation. It is advisable, therefore, to retain the fertile eggs for home use or dispose of them in some other way than through the parcel post. This is also true of soiled eggs. Eggs should never be washed when intended for high-class trade, since the process removes a natural mucilaginous coating and opens the pores of the shell.

After this thorough elimination of the unfit, the eggs that remain should be carefully packed in a container of corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood, or other suitable material. The post-office regulations require this container to be so wrapped that nothing can escape from the package, and each egg in addition to be wrapped separately in excelsior, cotton, or some such material. Any soft paper serves the purpose quite well. As for the container itself, there are many kinds on the market, and the Department of Agriculture investigators have not attempted to decide which is the best. Instead, they refer inquirers to the various State experiment stations which have available information on this question.

In packing eggs it is well to sort them as far as is practical according to size and color and to keep for home use those which are irregular in shape, unusually long, or thin-shelled. Containers that have been badly stained by broken eggs should be replaced by new ones and the package wrapped as neatly as possible. In short, every effort should be made to deliver as attractive a package as possible into the hands of the customers. The extra expense will be little and the returns in increased trade great.

The larger the shipments that the producer can arrange to make, the cheaper can he afford to sell his eggs. Within the first and second zones of the parcel post service, a package costs five cents for the first pound and only one cent for each additional pound. Ordinarily eggs weigh about one and one-half pounds a dozen, which, with the additional weight of the wrapping and container,

would make a package of a dozen eggs weigh between two and three pounds. The postage on this would be seven cents. If another dozen eggs were included in the package, the postage would not be more than nine cents, or four and one-half instead of seven cents a dozen eggs.

To the value of the eggs and the cost of postage must be added the cost of the container and the wrapping. For two dozen eggs this may be estimated at eight cents. With postage at nine cents it would therefore cost 17 cents to market two dozen eggs, or eight and one-half cents a dozen. By shipping in ten-dozen lots it is estimated that the marketing cost can be reduced at 4.7 cents a dozen.

Where the container can be used more than once this cost can of course be somewhat reduced. Large sized containers will stand from two to four trips, smaller ones three to five, so that it will pay the producer to induce his customers to return the containers periodically. The postage required for this is of course deducted from the bill for the next shipment.

Although it is obviously advantageous both to producer and consumer that the eggs be shipped in large quantities and consequently economically, it must be remembered in taking orders that the supply of eggs undergoes the great-

est fluctuations. In times of scarcity it is not good policy for the producer to send all his output to one customer, neglecting his other friends, nor in times of plenty can he expect to dispose of his entire stock to his regular customers. These points must be given due consideration, and the quantities that are to be supplied at each season of the year carefully stated in the contract. The price, too, varies with the supply. One good method of determining this is to take as a basis the

Eggs are scarcest and highest in the fall. Chickens should, therefore, be hatched early enough to begin laying at this season. Moreover, little difficulty will be experienced then in disposing of the entire output and it will in consequence be unprofitable to divert any of the supply to home purposes. This difficulty can be overcome by preserving eggs for home use wholesale price of eggs on the open market and add to this a certain number of cents a dozen for the new laid parcel post eggs. Care should be taken, however, to see that there is no possibility of any misunderstanding arising in regard to the basic price. To obviate this, the quotations published in a given newspaper or some other similar authority may be accepted.

in the spring, when they are plentiful and cheap. A solution of water glass, which can be obtained at drug stores for 75 cents a gallon, should be used for this purpose, each quart being diluted with ten quarts of water, which has been boiled and cooled. The eggs should be packed in stone jars or crocks and the solution poured over them, or they may be carefully placed in the solution each day. Eggs kept in this way are perfectly good, but naturally they do not command the prices of those newly-laid. The shells sometimes break in boiling, but this may be avoided by puncturing the end with a pin just before they are dropped into the water.

The only drawback to marketing eggs by parcel post appears to be the time and trouble involved in packing them. This is compensated for by the extra price that can always be obtained for products that are absolutely reliable. At bottom, therefore, the shipper's success de-



**The Industrious Hen Cup.**

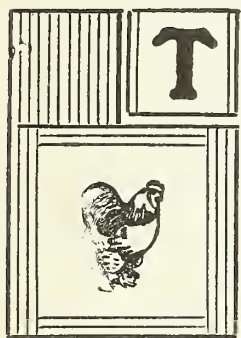
The above Silver Cup will be offered at the Kentucky State Fair Poultry Show, September 14-19, 1914, to the exhibitor winning the most number of points on any one variety, three or more exhibitors competing; provided, they are advertisers in *The Industrious Hen* at the time their entries are made.



depends upon the care with which he safeguards the reputation of his products. Satisfied customers will soon build up his business for him. Any postoffice will furnish complete information in regard to regulations and rates, and, as already stated the several State experiment stations have information in regard to the various types of shipping boxes. The results of the United States Government's investigation of the matter have been published in Farmers' Bulletin 594, of the Department of Agriculture, which will be sent free on request.

### POULTRY RAISING AS A PRACTICAL INDUSTRY FOR A WOMAN IN HER HOME.

J. W. Beeson, A. M., LL. D., Meridian, Miss.



THE magnitude of the poultry business in Mississippi is not generally known to our people. It is not realized that this is one of the great assets of our State. The statistics of the past year are not before me, but a government poultry expert surprised me recently by telling me that more value had accrued to the State from poultry in the past year than from corn. If this is true, when there has been such little study and attention given to the poultry, what might we accomplish if our

people should waken to the great possibilities of this occupation when conducted with care and intelligence?

We have almost an ideal climate for poultry of all kinds. We can raise all kinds of feed needed and can have green food growing the year round. We do not have to go to such great expense for houses as they do in the North. We have no more diseases to contend with than other sections. While warm climates have diseases peculiar to them, so do cold climates have their share peculiar to them.

Anyone can make a success of poultry who has good common sense and will read poultry journals and give their work the proper attention. It will not "do itself" any more than cotton raising will. Yet, it will bear fine profit when given the proper care and at the proper time.

Every farmer's wife, whether tenant or land owner, white or black, and every professional man's wife, business man or clerk's wife, ought to have a flock of thoroughbred poultry as a diversion, a recreation and some finances. Of course it will take some work but the change of the work will be good for the person and the "pocket change" it will bring in will be still more interesting. Many people do all the purchasing for the family with the proceeds from the poultry and have their income as a clear profit.

One thing especially is needed; that is, that people quit raising the common mongrel or mixed breed of "scrub" chickens and raise fine breeds. Thoroughbreds are much more valuable. They are more attractive; lay more eggs. They are healthier if of a good strain. There is much more fascination about them, and therefore, the thoroughbred will receive more care and better treatment. They can be entered in poultry shows, which is quite interesting and often quite profitable. The Woman's College was offered \$100 for a cockerel which was entered in a show, which would never have been known as a fine specimen if it had not been shown. It has sold many breeders at \$10, \$5 and \$3 and a few as low as \$2. This never could be done with common chickens and mixed breeds. If

one cannot afford to buy fine breeding stock, perhaps a setting of eggs could be purchased from some fine strain of breeders from which a start could be had of fine thoroughbreds. Sell enough common eggs at market price to make money to buy a high price setting of eggs from thoroughbreds.

A negro woman in Alabama made enough on thoroughbred poultry in five years to lift her and her family from being poor tenants to the owner of a neat home that cost \$1,400.

A girl or boy can start in a small way to raising thoroughbred poultry and in a few years educate themselves and own property. It has been done often. When more interest is aroused in poultry, neighbors will unite in finding better markets for eggs and chickens. People will take care to sell eggs fresh and clean and will get better prices.

Better breeds lay more eggs and bring more profit. A scrub chicken lays from thirty to sixty eggs a year and the owner thinks she is doing well at that. With blooded chickens 150 eggs to the hen is the mark aimed at for the average of the flock. The old puddle duck lays a few eggs in the spring of the year that were green and strong, not good to eat. Now the imported Runner duck has been known to lay over 300 eggs in a year, large, white and of excellent flavor.

Any good breed of fowls will bring good success if of good strain and well managed. However, we have found Indian Runner ducks the most profitable of all. The Orpington chickens, white or black, yield the next best profit. The Woman's College has a large poultry farm, run scientifically under expert management. It has tested several varieties and is making a success of poultry. It is conducting it partly for educational purposes and partly because the president loves it and wants a diversion. At the same time it is a financial aid to the college, besides keeping it in fresh eggs the year round and an occasional meal of poultry for the boarding students. It has won more prizes in four shows this winter than any one in the State, if not in the South. It is utilizing the waste from the college table and from the college truck farm in the poultry industry. It has imported some very fine pens of Orpingtons, both white and black, also Indian Runner ducks from England, where they were originated and bred to such a high degree of perfection.

We need to organize school poultry clubs in our country schools just as the Boys' Corn Club and Girls' Tomato Club that are being carried on so successfully. Already several counties of Mississippi have begun the school poultry plan. Let the good work go on. The Woman's College poultry farm will be glad to encourage these clubs by letting them have a start of eggs or stock at reduced price. We want our State to push to the front in the poultry industry as it is in other subjects.

This industry is especially practical for a business for women. Every woman ought to have a nice flock of thoroughbred poultry. It will give her some outdoor recreation; it will furnish fresh eggs that she knows are not "doubtful." She can have a fat chicken of her very own, and know it is healthy and of good flavor because it is

properly fed and cared for. She can make considerable pin money from her chickens and eggs if she manages properly; and it is a fine thing for a woman to make some money of her own that is not given her by her husband, father or brother. It makes her feel more independent.



**Silver Trophy Offered by the Kentucky Poultry Association, to Members Only at the Kentucky State Fair, September 14-19, 1914.**

Members of the Kentucky Poultry Association only can compete for this trophy. Be sure to join before it is too late, or if you have been a member in the past, be certain your dues have been paid, and that you are not in arrears. You must be a member in good standing at the time your entries are made in order to compete, and you must state same on your entry blank. Send \$1.00 by return mail. This pays your dues for one year. For further information write the Secretary, Kentucky Poultry Association, American National Bank Building, Louisville, Kentucky.



## SOME COLOR OBSERVATIONS IN JUDGING.

By W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn.



THIS article was prompted by my attention being called to my marks on coops in the judging alley, in which I seemed to take notes of color only and that I paid seemingly no attention to shape.

In the first place relative to my marks on color, I would say that shape is always before the judge in the bird itself; secondly, uniformity of type or shape is more the rule than uniformity of color; these two facts are sufficient answers in rebuttal to the inference

that we judges ignore shape and go all for color. Then again, it is said that shape or type should be first; perhaps by the cold cast iron rule of the score card and the scale of points it is, but does any fancier or judge know of any cast iron rule in poultrydom that can be made to fit or apply to 100 per cent on any bird of flesh and feathers called chickens? If there is such a rule I have failed to find it in forty years experience. In judging fowls one cannot go by any cut-and-tryed comparisons or supposititious cases, for the all sufficient reason that no two fowls have ever been discovered exactly alike, much less a string in competition exactly like cut-and-dried comparisons.

When one comes down to common sense reasoning, shape is what might be called a subordinate to the principal fact and not the main prime fact that names the breed; color is all that in spite of the time-worn phrase "that shape makes the breed and color the variety," yet this same phrase is taken to mean that shape is first, when in most instances it is a relative term covering several varieties of the same breed and intended to convey to the reader the thought that every variety of the breed must have the same shape, but not that in every variety it must be preeminent over the color of that variety.

The term Rhode Island fowls would convey no meaning to a reader as to their color who had never heard of or seen them, and even further, if described by their shape only would still be ignorant as to their color, but the word "Red" tells one that the breed is red and that color is the main prime fact that differentiates the breed from any other breed of any other color and thus is shape but the subordinate to the principal fact that naturally secondary to color, but bear in mind, never inseparable. As has been said, uniformity of shape is more common than uniformity of color and seldom such instances in which the shape faults are so glaring that a good uniform color on a poor shape would lose to a typical shape on a bird of as poor color as the other had in shape, but as I said in the beginning, there can be no cut-and-dried comparisons; one must have live specimens together to compare and make deductions accordingly, always keeping in mind this most important fact that the bird with the least defects is the winner and that can mean nothing less than a combination of shape and color every time; this brings me back to the first thought of this article, that my notes ignored shape. The prime reason is because the color defects are much more numerous and many of them not seen unless the bird is handled (excepting by the man with the X-ray eye). Defects in shape in Reds for instance, are cut off breast, high tail, short curved backs and in head points the minor defects; but in color where harmony is desired, we find among the essentials in female surface, mottling, shafting, roan or splashings, light necks, lacing and spots; in the under color, smut or smoke, light red or white and the minor defects such as in the flights and tails. In the males, in surface, pumpkin necks, chocolate shoulders, light saddle; black wing bars; breast shafty and not matching top surface; in under color, smut or smoke, silvery red and white and minor defects in flights and tails, therefore, it is readily seen that color needs more attention than shape in our "Holmelock Shears" deduction.

But why essentials and minor parts? I am asked. Just the difference between importance and unimportance. The essentials in shape is the entire body from head down to shanks; the minor parts are eyes, comb and wattles and head. Inconsistent as is the scale of points, we cannot ignore it in making deductions. A reading of same shows body points the important ones and head points minor

ones, 29 points being allowed from neck to shanks in shape alone, and only 16 on head points which includes comb, eight points. The essentials in color is neck, back, breast, body and fluff, shoulders, wing bows and bars in both surface, and under-color and surface of secondaries. The minor parts in color are base of hackle, tail and flights, and head points which are hardly ever called upon. Essentials 28 points and minors, allowing the full count in head points of nine for color and half of points on flights, base of hackle and tail,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  points, makes a total for the minors of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  points. Thus it is that a summing up of the values as above brings great enlightenment to the novice who leaves a crackerjack at home because of a poor eye (2 points) or comb (8 points) ignoring the other 90 odd points; or the novice a bit better advanced, who sees nothing but the black in flights or black ticking in hackle and tails, completely overlooking the red color of the uniformity desired to make an even shade of red from head to tail.

In short, the essentials make a bird win over one that is strong only in minor points. The minor points are only essentials when the essentials or major parts are equal in two birds in competition; then the bird with the best minor points is the winner. A case in point (deductions I made at a late show might make my meaning clearer of the above): Six pullets in a Red class of 28, with six prizes given. All six crackerjacks. In this case while six birds were close up in quality, minor points were not necessary to decide the awards. First was a very even shade of red from head to tail with a trifle of shafting on shoulders; under-color very strong and rich; good shape. Second, just as even in color on neck, back and wings but failed in breast, being shaded with light spots but under-color a shade richer than first; but under-color being secondary did not overcome light spots on breast. Third, best shape of the lot; yet hackle was a trifle lighter than body and shoulders somewhat shaded with light; under-color much lighter in color than first and second. Fourth similar to third but not as typy. Fifth a remarkable rich red in and out and splendid tail color; but entire surface of back, wings and shoulders was marred by a distinct metallic lacing of a darker shade on each feather, which surely is not uniformity and evenness of color as prescribed in Standard Sixth, a rich, dark surface color a bit splashed and the most mature pullet of the lot; yet her under-color being very poor of a silvery red or nearly white throughout. Of these six pullets not one was of poor shade with the third showing under close inspection the truer oblong type.

Thus in this first-class lot of birds the defects in color showed gradations more to be reckoned with than shape defects and a careful appraisal of birds in competition will show the skeptical that we judges seem to pay more attention to color than to shape. If for no other reason than that the defects in color being so much more numerous, obliges us to do so.

A study of the Standard and scale of points will support the above in every detail and leaves no room for vague surmises and haphazard deductions.

## REPORT OF NATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

Plans for the Next Contest—Leghorns and S. C. Reds  
Leading—All Hens, Good and Bad, Average  
Twenty Eggs Each for April.

By T. E. Quisenberry.



FIND that 90 per cent of the proven best layers by the trapnest are the smallest birds," is a statement just made by one of our greatest poultrymen and one of our best students of the problem of egg production. The weights of the birds entered in the National Egg Laying Contest conducted at this place for the past three years and the egg records all indicate that this statement is absolutely true. No matter what the variety may be, if a pullet of that variety makes a

good egg record, upon weighing her we find she is usually from one-fourth to three pounds under standard weight. "Lady Showyou," the White Plymouth Rock hen which laid 281 eggs in our first contest, only weighed six pounds.



being one and one-half pounds under standard weight. "Missouri Queen," the R. C. White Leghorn pullet which led last year and made a record of 260 eggs, only weighed two and three-fourths pounds. While there is no standard weight for this variety, yet this pullet was the smallest of thirty-six pullets of this variety which were in the contest.

The highest record we have ever had made by a Barred Plymouth Rock, the pullet was one and one-eighth pounds under weight. The Black Langshan which made the best record, was nearly two pounds under; White Orpington, two pounds under; White Wyandotte, one pound under; Silver Wyandotte, three-fourths pound under; Buff Wyandotte, one-half pound under; Buff Orpington, two pounds under; Black Orpington, two pounds under; Black Minorca, one and three-fourths pounds under; and so on through almost the entire list of varieties. On the other hand, the majority of the pure-bred hens which make the poorest egg records are up to standard weight or considerably over, as a rule. Not more than 10 to 25 per cent of the best laying pullets of any variety are ever up to standard weight. During the past three years we have had birds from several hundred breeders, and our experience is that this is usually true, no matter what variety it may be or from what breeder they may come.

With dairy cows, the best producing Jerseys and Holsteins are not of the beef type. One of the leading dairy experts of this country once said to me when showing me his high producers, "These are our very best cows, but it sometimes disgusts me to hear visitors criticise them and make uncomplimentary remarks about these cows, and then compliment our heavier, fatter dairy cows of the beef type which give but very little milk or butter-fat."

Can it be that we have our standard weights on some varieties a trifle too high? We know of one quite prominent breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks in this State who has often bragged about having a strain of Rocks that were from a pound to three pounds above standard weight. That same breeder is now disposing of his entire flock because they do not lay enough eggs to pay the cost of production. We think it best to have the standard for all things quite high for the per cent of those who reach their ideals is quite small. We don't advocate breeding small birds, but we do think we can overdo the thing and ruin all chance of profitable production by going to the other extreme. Simply because a hen or pullet was a pound or two underweight and was a good producer, healthy and vigorous, I would certainly not discard her from my breeding pens. It might be well to give this matter some thought.

#### Late Hatches.

If you haven't yet hatched all the chicks you need this season, I would still continue incubation. While we are firm believers in early chicks, yet many good show birds and many good producers are hatched in June, July, August and even in September. A great deal depends upon the season, and the condition of the breeding stock. Eggs are usually cheaper from now on, and it is worth the effort, at least is it so if you are short on young stock.

#### Swat the Rooster!

One year ago we started a "swat the rooster" campaign in this State among the farmers and poultry raisers, and we established what we call "Rooster Day." This work has since been taken up by Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, and the United States Department of Agriculture is now co-operating to push the good work along. Millions of dollars worth of eggs are lost each season and made absolutely unfit for food because the eggs were fertilized and the germ grows and develops during the hot weather. An egg doesn't have to be in an incubator for incubation to take place. The temperature in the average living room or the average country store is high enough in hot summer months to render any fertile egg unfit for food long before that egg reaches the consumer.

Saturday, June 6, has been set apart as "Rooster Day" in Missouri. The breeding season is practically concluded by that time. Nearly all buyers and dealers in the State agreed to pay a higher price for males on that day, and most of them agreed to pay one to two cents per dozen more for clean, fresh, infertile eggs than for the ordinary run of eggs. All males were confined, killed or sold on

that date. It is not necessary to kill or confine valuable males, but they can be confined or separated from the laying hens. The increase in price of eggs in Missouri of only one cent per dozen means an annual increase of over one-half million dollars each year to Missouri farmers and poultry raisers. It ought to be a universal practice for the poultrymen and farmers of this country to market infertile eggs during the hot summer months. The saving would be tremendous. In Missouri alone, it is estimated that the annual loss is about \$3,000,000. Not only would we save this loss in wasted eggs, but we would create more confidence on the part of the consumer in market eggs and thus increase consumption. "Swat the rooster!"

#### Next Contest—November 1, 1914.

Many entries are already coming in for the next contest to begin November 1, 1914. We would like to reserve places for all who desire to enter pens. About the same rules will govern as in the past, except that each pen will consist of five pullets and one reserve. We had to turn down several hundred entries last year, so we advise all to reserve pens as soon as possible. There can be no doubt about the benefits of a contest conducted as ours is conducted. The average production has increased twenty eggs per hen in the past three years in our contest.

The total eggs laid in April was 20,251, which makes the grand total for the five months 69,602 eggs. The average for all hens, good and bad, was twenty eggs each for the month. The English White Leghorns are still leading, but the S. C. Reds gained on them this month. White Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Anconas and Buff Leghorns are also making exceptionally good records. Other varieties are improving and we expect to see many of those which were slow to start, continue to lay after many others have gone broody or quit laying. The leading hen is a Black Rhinelander entered from California, but imported from Germany. Most of the Rhinelanders have never been in the best condition. The R. C. Black Minorca and the Rhinelander females resemble quite a bit, the Black Minorcas being the largest. The R. C. Black Minorcas entered this year have not really had a fair show. Two of the pens appeared to be immature when they arrived here and all three arrived in rather poor condition, and they have suffered from various causes ever since. We have long since learned that birds in poor condition, like a man in poor condition, not much can be expected of them. This fact alone is almost entirely responsible for the showing made by several pens.

The best pen record made thus far by representatives from the various countries is as follows:

	Eggs
S. C. White Leghorns made best English record.....	1073
S. C. Reds made best United States record.....	944
S. C. Reds made best Missouri record.....	944
White Wyandottes made best Ontario, Canada, record,	750
S. C. White Leghorns made best Vancouver Island record .....	739
S. C. White Leghorns made best New Zealand record..	723
S. C. White Leghorns made best British Columbia record .....	719
S. C. White Leghorns made best Australian record....	644
S. C. White Leghorns made best South African record,	603

#### Pen

#### Twelve Highest Pens.

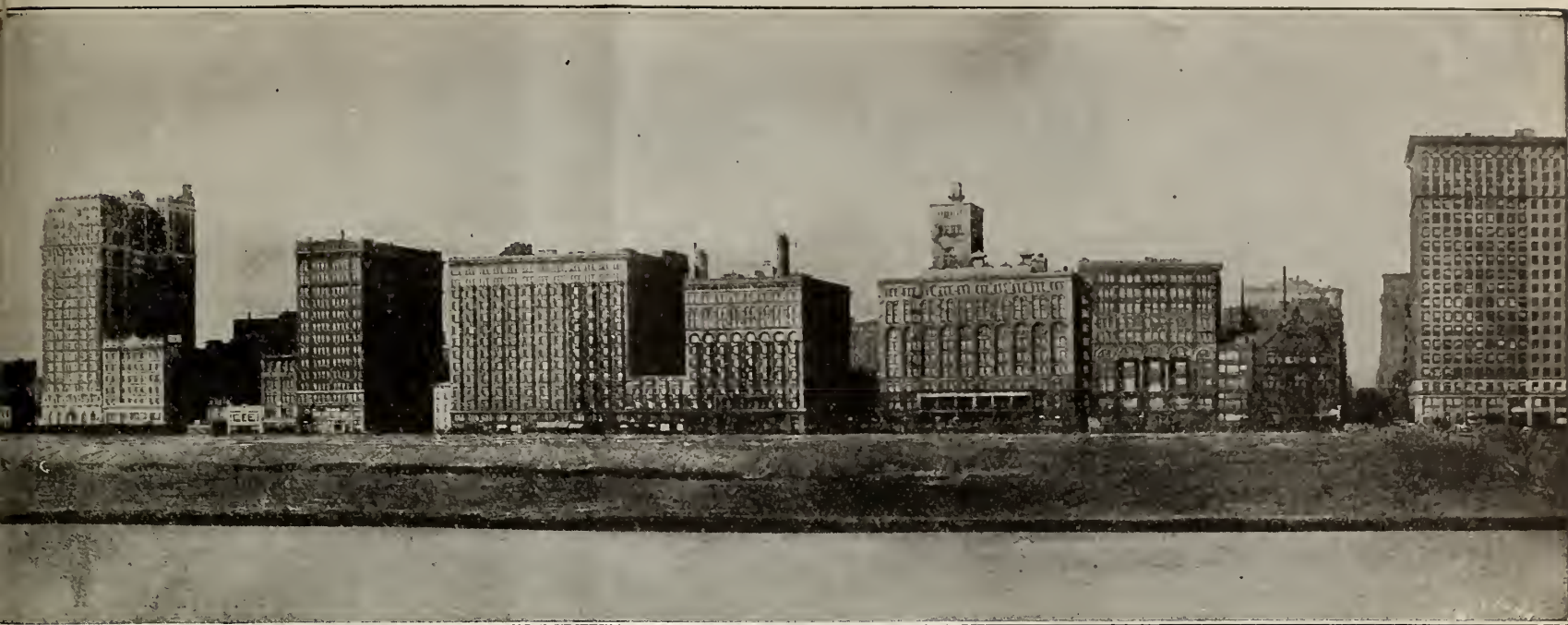
0	S. C. White Leghorns, England.....	1073
47	S. C. Reds, Missouri .....	944
18	White Wyandottes, Pennsylvania .....	893
38	White Orpingtons, Pennsylvania .....	867
79	S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania .....	857
53	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Illinois .....	853
36	Buff Orpingtons, Texas .....	841
34	White Orpingtons, Ohio .....	835
5	Anconas, Missouri .....	829
1	Buff Leghorns, Missouri .....	825
51	White Plymouth Rocks, Arkansas .....	825
24	White Wyandottes, England .....	813

#### Twelve Highest Pens for April.

5	S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania .....	248
94	S. C. Reds, Ohio .....	243

(Continued on page 39.)





## Chicago Making Plans for a Big Crowd.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Poultry Association will be the Biggest Ever Held.

**I**F YOU miss the 39th annual convention of the American Poultry Association this year you will certainly regret it. It makes no difference if you are a member of the association or not, the Chicago Poultry Society and Chicago Association of Commerce invite you to come to Chicago and see what they have in store for you. Attend the meeting this year and we are sure you will become a member of the greatest live stock association in the United States, the "American Poultry Association." Bring the ladies, the babies, your sons and daughters, your uncles, aunts and grandparents. There's plenty of room in Chicago and we will take care of everyone in great manner. Chicago is not a "flag station," no trains run through the city, they all stop there, for Chicago is the end of the line, the center of business, enjoyment and recreation. There are thirty-eight railroads terminating in Chicago, representing one hundred thousand miles of railroad lines, forty per cent of the railway mileage of the United States. You can get excellent accommodation all the way from \$1 per day up for a pleasant room in a first-class, clean, modern hotel, to \$50 per day for the "bridal chamber" in leading hotels. There are more first-class restaurants in the central district to the square mile than you will find in any other city, and you can get well cooked meals at all hours and at all prices. You will find the finest and most pretentious amusement parks in the world, you will find theatres that are considered the best and most beautiful in the United States. You will find better bathing beaches and see more people in bathing than you did at Atlantic City. In fact, Chicago offers you everything that all other cities combined have done, with the exception of "mountain views." The climate cannot be surpassed during August, for the cool lake breezes temper the stifling heat waves. Per-



**T**HE hotels of Chicago deserve more than a passing mention because not only of their number, elegance and service, but because they offer so much that is needed and hardly recognized in the general thought of what is required when some great convention is planned. There is in the city of Chicago every possible variety of hotel, with the best equipment, in desirable locations and adapted to every possible visitor. In the downtown hotels are to be found rooms en suite arranged so that home is at once suggested, and in some of the hotels there are women to care for the needs of women guests. In these hotels are various banquet rooms, large and small, suited for the small as well as the great convention, open air dining rooms, beautiful ball-rooms, where the largest gatherings are elegantly cared for, and private rooms, where those who wish can have a dinner party and be quite as much apart as if in their own homes.

haps you did not know that more people from the South spend their vacation in Chicago than at any other place or resort. Think it over, take a vacation and attend the 39th annual convention,

Chicago has over thirty miles of water front on Lake Michigan, and with its parks and its suburbs, provides conditions and facilities which make Chicago a city of midsummer charm. Boating, bathing, golf, baseball, all sports easily accessible.

Geographically, Chicago is less than three hours' ride from the center of population of the United States. Its situation on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan has made it the natural transportation center of the country—as a matter of fact, the greatest transportation center in the world—and its industrial enterprises thus have the benefit of exceptional transportation facilities both by lake and rail.

Chicago is deservedly a favorite convention city because it is easy of access, delightful for a visit, and if the testimony of convention records can be accepted as reliable, more delightful every time it is revisited. Those who come to summer conventions find the Chicago climate attractive, and there are always facilities for studying those things which most interest aside from convention business, for with its great libraries, art museums and educational centers Chicago maintains its prestige as a metropolitan city by being fully equipped for every variety of research.

Chicago invites you, and will take care of you in a manner that will be long remembered. The city will be yours, you are our guest and there will be no charge for the many pleasures outlined for this great event. All roads lead to Chicago, the "City Beautiful." Come one, come all. Don't forget the dates, August 8 to 15, inclusive.



**SUBSCRIPTIONS**—One year 50c. Three years \$1.00. Foreign subscriptions 75c. In order to start with current number, the subscriptions must be received at the office by the 10th of the month.

**PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT**—All manuscript and copy for change of advertisements should be in our hands promptly by the 10th of the month preceding date of issue. **THIS IS IMPORTANT.** New business can be accepted as late as the 25th of the month, but special position cannot be guaranteed.

**CORRESPONDENCE**—We cordially invite letters and articles from all our readers on any subjects of interest or value to the poultry industry. Send in some matter; your experience and observations may be just what some one may be looking for and save them from mistakes and losses you have suffered in the past. If you have something to tell our readers, don't fail to send it in. This is your journal; make good use of it and help to make it useful to others.

## THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

With which is consolidated Poultry Ideas, Louisville, Ky., Tennessee Poultry Journal, Lebanon, Tenn., The Poultry Review, Bustleton, Pa., and The National Poultry Breeder, Owensboro, Ky.

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**WE ALWAYS STOP THE MAGAZINE** at the expiration of the time paid for unless a renewal of subscription is received. Those whose subscriptions have expired must not expect to continue to receive the magazine unless they send the money to pay for it another year.

**MISSING NUMBERS**—It occasionally happens that numbers of our magazine sent to subscribers are lost or stolen in the mails. In case you do not receive any number when due, write us a postal, and we will cheerfully forward a duplicate of the missing number.

**AGENTS WANTED**—We want agents to secure subscriptions. Liberal terms and outfit sent on application.

**ADVERTISING RATES**—\$1.50 an inch. Three per cent discount allowed if paid within ten days after insertion of advertisement.

**CLASSIFIED RATES**—2½ cents a word per issue; two cents a word if advertisement runs six months or longer.

### July and August the Months to Secure Bargains.

**D**URING the months of July and August most every one has some surplus breeders after breaking up his breeding pens that he will sell at bargains in order to make room for his growing stock. These birds are usually sold at about one-third to one-half their real value. They are from the breeders best matings and are the birds that he hatches all his youngsters from. Such birds are always great bargains and will be the means of helping the beginner get started with good high grade birds at a very reasonable figure, or give the experienced breeder a chance to introduce some new blood into his old flock. These same birds that are now offered at these low prices are many times prize winners at some of the best shows in the country.

Look over the advertisements in this issue of The Industrious Hen and write for description and prices of what you might want. It is the opportune time for you to act if you want to save money and get some of the best birds that are proven breeders at a small cost. July and August are bargain months, and by all means take advantage of it.

### Kentucky State Fair Poultry Show.

**T**HE Kentucky State Fair Poultry Show will be larger and better than ever before. It promises to be the largest and best poultry show held in the entire South this season. Larger cash premiums will be offered, besides a number of handsome silver cups, special ribbons, etc. The entry fee will remain the same, twenty-five cents for single birds and one dollar for pens. The show will be cooped with the uniform coops, which will add much to its success.

The catalog, through error, stated

that each exhibitor would be compelled to furnish their own coops, but we wish to correct this at once. Remember that the show will use the uniform coops. These coops are owned by the State and will be furnished the exhibitor free of charge.

A winning at this show will mean a lot to every exhibitor. The Kentucky State Poultry Show ranks as the largest and best in the South. This is why it is drawing breeders each year from all parts of the country. Don't fail to send a string of your best birds to this fair. Remember the dates, September 14-19, 1914, and that the show will be cooped with the uniform coops. For catalog and entry blanks address J. L. Dent, secretary, Paul Jones Building, Louisville, Ky.

### What Poultry Means to the Great Southeast.

**T**HE egg crop of the Southeast increased in value nearly twenty-three million dollars during the decade ending 1909. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee—with the addition of the adjoining States of Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware, produced in 1909 exactly 27 per cent of the fowls raised in the entire country. In this same territory the production of eggs increased during the decade 26.15 and the value of the egg crop increased 122 per cent. The egg crop of the Southeast was worth \$18,015,728 in 1899, and ten years later, worth \$40,936,844, doubled and with several million dollars to spare in ten years.—Exchange.

We publish the above just to prove the many statements we have made during the past six years that the South is coming to the front faster than any other section in the United States as to the production of poultry and eggs.

Southern farmers have never devoted their time and attention to the breeding and raising of poultry very extensively, for the reason they have never realized the profit that could be made from a flock of birds. Most

of their time has been taken up with growing cotton, corn, sugar beets, etc. It has only been a few years since they have realized the profit that can be made from poultry.

The South has many advantages over other sections of the country for raising poultry, as the climatic conditions are very favorable and birds can be hatched any month in the year. December, January and February are ideal months to hatch in the South. These birds will grow fast and develop into show birds that will go North and win the best prizes in the largest shows over the Northern birds.

There was a time when birds raised in the South were considered only average specimens. Today the South is producing as many winners for the large Northern shows as any other section in the United States. This fact was proven many times last season when Southern birds went North and won; also Northern breeders came South to exhibit their birds and were confident of winning, but after the contests were over the Southern breeder had about everything.

All you who doubt that the South is not the live field we tell you it is, come here and show with us, or look up the latest statistics, then you will realize what we are doing along this line. More people are becoming more and more interested each year in the breeding of fancy poultry in the South and Southeast, and you should get in on the ground floor and get your share of the business.

There is no better section in the United States to advertise your birds, poultry supplies, etc., than in the South, as these new people who are taking up the breeding of poultry will be in the market for stock and eggs as well as supplies, etc. Mr. Advertiser, if you are wise, you will get into this section and get your share of this business. Watch the poultry industry grow in the South.



### Don't Neglect Your Birds During Summer Months.

THE breeding season is over and your pens broken up, and we presume you have placed your males and females into separate yards. Some breeders think, as the season is over, that most any old care that they give their birds will be all right. This is a mistake, and you should see that your hens have the best possible care during these hot summer months, and especially during the moulting season. Now is the right time to prepare your birds for their moult. A strong, healthy bird can stand to go through a molt much better than a hen that is badly out of condition. If your birds have had good care and attention during the breeding season, and they are in good condition at this time, with proper care from now on, they will be all right. Cold, fresh water and free range after they are broken up in the breeding pens will mean healthy birds during summer months. Supply shade for them also.

### Members of the Kentucky Poultry Association.

WE WANT to make an appeal to every member of the Kentucky Poultry Association to send a string of their best birds to the Kentucky State Fair Poultry



S. C. Buff Orpington hen, bred and owned by Wyant Bros., Thorntown, Ind. They have won at some of the best shows in the Middle West. Write them for prices and information.

Show, September 14-19, 1914. This promises to be the greatest show ever held and will draw the entries from all over the country. Every Kentucky breeder who is not a member now, should send in his dollar at once to the secretary or if you have been a member and you are behind with your dues, by all means send in your dues at once and compete for the premiums offered by the association. The association is offering a silver trophy valued at \$25 for the best male bird in the show. Don't fail to compete for this trophy (see cut of same in this issue). Just think what it would mean for you to own this trophy. It would do you a great deal of good in an advertising way and bring you and your birds to the front.

Don't fail to send your birds to the Kentucky State Fair and win your share of the premiums.

### THE PARCEL POST AND THE RAILROADS.

A GREAT many people will believe that Congress has committed an unpardonable oversight by enacting the bill providing for the expenditures of the Postoffice Department for the next fiscal year without including in it a provision to compensate the railroads for carrying the parcel post.

The bill is based upon estimates of the department that next year the parcel post will handle 600,000,000 packages, from which it will derive a revenue of \$60,000,000. In his annual report the Postmaster General suggested that the railroads would be entitled to additional compensation on this account, and the department is

Alexandria, Ind., May 19, 1914.  
Blair-Young Publishing Co.,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sirs: We desire to say that we received more inquiries from the ad. we had in your paper than from any other ad. in any other paper, and all meant business, for the greater number of them placed their order with us after getting the information desired. We desire to thank you for the services you have rendered and assure you that we shall patronize you as long as the results warrant. Again thanking you and awaiting your pleasure, we beg to remain, Yours very truly,  
JONES POULTRY FARM.  
By D. R. Jones, Manager.

said to be now gathering information relating to the correct basis for future fair compensation to the railroads on account of the new departure in our mail service. But Congress, either through neglect or because of the cowardly reluctance of modern statesmen to do anything to protect corporations from injustice, neglected to make any provision for the service of the roads in assuming their new burdens.

In Great Britain the railways receive 55 per cent of the revenues from the parcel post. Before the establishment of the system in this country the railroads received for transporting mails at least one-fifth of the post-office revenue. Assuming that their service is no greater in handling the parcel post than with other mail, this

increased revenue of \$60,000,000 to the Postoffice Department should in all fairness mean increased payments to the railroads of at least \$12,000,000.

The parcel post ruined or crippled the express companies without any compensation to them. It is now proving itself a heavy burden to the railroads, also without compensation, at a time when they are under the strictest government surveillance and undergoing a critical period in the history of their development. If this is justice, there can be no such word as hardship in the English language. The time has come for the American people to call upon their representatives to cease an attitude toward corporations indicating that they are to be harassed simply because they are corporations. It is time to cease wringing unnecessary taxation from them and treating them as necessary evils, if not public enemies.

The parcel post should be developed to the utmost, but it should be done with justice to all.

June, July and August are the months for caponizing. Start this season, and double your profits by caponizing all the surplus cockerels and get them on the market early.

Don't have the hens too fat. Usually double yoked and thin shelled eggs can be traced to this cause.

## MEYER'S

Champion Strain of Black Langshans have been winning at America's best shows in the last few years. Eggs the rest of the season at one-half price. Write for free circular which tells all about them. Yours for better Langshans.

W. A. MEYER,

Bowling Green, Mo.

## S. C. FOR THE BEST BLACK ANCONAS LANGSHANS

See my stock or write for catalogue; winners at Madison Square Garden, Grand Central Palace, Philadelphia, Augusta, Ga., etc. Stock, eggs, baby chicks at reasonable prices. E. P. HICKS, Box 334, Bound Brook, N. J.



## 244-Page Poultry Book FREE for the Asking

Tells you just what to do in every phase of the poultry business. Eliminates your troubles. Insures success. Cyphers Company "Poultry Keeping in All Branches." Written by poultry experts, based on actual experiences on Cyphers \$75,000 Poultry and Demonstration Farm. It's like a friend right at your elbow at all times, giving advice, counseling and pointing the way to certain money-making success. This book lists, shows pictures, describes and prices poultry supplies to cover every possible need.

### Everything for Poultry Keepers

Incubators	Chick Food	Short-Cut Alfalfa
Brooders	Developing Food	Meal Alfalfa
Hovers	Growing Mash	Fall-Nest Egg Food
Chick Shelters	Fattening Mash	Nodi Charcoal
Brooder Stoves	Scratching Food	Poultry Remedies
Leg Bands	Fertile Egg Mash	Napereol (Disinfectant)
Caponizing Sets	Laying Mash	Anti-Fly Pest
Egg Preservative	Roosting Paper	Bone Cutters
Fumigating Candles	Spray Pumps	Chick Markers
Drinking Fountains	Powder Guns	Bone Mills
Grit & Shell Boxes	Wire Fencing	Root Cutters
Food & Water Holders		
Pigeon Supplies		
Lice Powder		
Roost Supports		

Ask for books, "Poultry Foods and Feeding," and "Cyphers Company Doctor Book." Sent FREE with the big 1914 book. Write today.

### Cyphers Incubator Company

Dept. 13

Buffalo, N. Y.





Under this heading "Pick Ups Here and There," we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

### THE AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION TRAIN.

By T. F. Peck, Commissioner of Agriculture, Nashville, Tenn.

THE good accomplished by the agricultural demonstration trains in 1911 and 1912, and the repeated inquiries coming from all over the State from farmers wanting to know if the train would be run this year, has prompted the Department of Agriculture with the railroads, to plan for a better equipped train than has ever been run for the same purpose, and operate it continuously from July 15 to September 15 of this year. The train will run over 6,500 miles, will make over 300 stops, and will carry exhibits and demonstrations helpful to every phase of rural life.

The train is made possible by the broad progressive policy of the railroads operating in the State, because the roads furnish the cars, engines and train crews to operate the train without one cent of cost to the taxpayers of the State. The State Departments of Agriculture, Education and Health furnish the exhibits, demonstrations and lecturers, and the latter, who are employed by the year, instead of spending the hot months at a summer resort, are going to put in the time making a tour of the State to take to the farmers helpful exhibits, demonstrations and lectures on problems confronting them, the proper solution of which will mean increased fertility for their land, increased production of farm crops and live stock, more comforts and luxuries, better schools and churches, better health and better living in every way.

Sometimes people get the notion in their heads that the operation of such a train would mean additional taxes on the farmers, but they can rest assured that the agricultural train will not increase their taxes one penny. It is operated at a time when they have most leisure.

They can see on the train what many of them would not have an opportunity to see otherwise. They will see the finest types of beef cattle and dairy cattle. They will see the best breeds of sheep and hogs, also the best poultry. They will learn about the silo; how to build it and how to fill it and to feed ensilage. They will learn about agricultural lime for sweetening their soils, and how to grow clover. They will learn about winter cover crops. They can see the most practical in dairy equipment. They can learn about the care of the orchard, spraying and pruning trees, and about marketing fruit and vegeta-

bles; about the honey bee—how to keep it with pleasure and profit. They can see exemplified the progress made for rural education. They can learn how to prevent disease by using preventative measures.

The farmers' wives can learn about domestic science and home economics, and what is being done to make home life on the farm more comfortable and more attractive.

No one can visit the train and see and hear what is there for them without profit. We all know that we cannot cling to the obsolete methods of the past and succeed. We must adjust ourselves to present day conditions or lose out. We can adjust ourselves if we will. The agricultural train is planned to offer helpful suggestions that can be put in practice. Do not miss the opportunity. If you are succeeding and have something good that you would like for other sections of the State to see, have it ready when the train comes and it will be placed on exhibition.

Those having the movement in charge will leave nothing undone to make the tour of the train a success. You can help by getting everybody to visit the train when it comes to your section. The dates will be published often so everybody can be ready to take a day off and profit by the opportunity.

### HOW TO ADVERTISE.

There are many breeders who give little thought to advertising until the season is far advanced, but such a policy is unwise and the result of delay is oftentimes failure. The breeder who uses small space is the one who above all others should take advantage of every opportunity to get before the public and build up his business

and the summer and fall months is a most favorable time to build for the future. Breeders who are just starting with a publication, those who have advertised but little are at somewhat of a disadvantage as compared with the older fanciers who have been advertising for years and who have made a reputation for themselves and established a paying business. It requires time to gain the confidence of the buying public and for this reason the beginners and small advertisers who are anxious to secure their share of business during the coming season should begin right now to get in their work.

The advertiser who goes after things vigorously now will reap the benefit later on because many buyers are looking around now for stock that they expect to secure after awhile and many of them make up their minds from a study of the ads which appear during the next three months. But aside from the advantage of securing future business, the present advertiser gets all the trade to be had during the late summer and early fall. The volume of this trade is greater, too, than many breeders suppose. There is a great deal of both young and old stock bought for showing at the fall

**BROWN  
POULTRY  
FENCE**

Costs less than cheap netting, lasts 6 times as long. Top wire 9 1-2 gauge, bottom wires 1 inch apart—all heavily double galvanized. Rust proof, stock strong, chick tight. Sold direct from factory, freight prepaid anywhere. Mail postal now for free books and sample to test.

Address: **THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.**  
Department 37 CLEVELAND, OHIO

### S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

If you intend introducing "new blood" write me. Fifty yearling hens for sale at \$2.00 apiece.

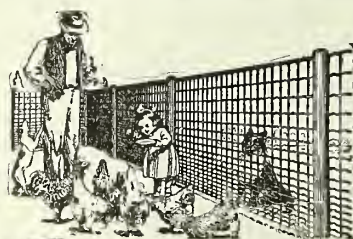
ADAM FISHER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

See "The **BUCKEYE**"

Guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg. Over 325,000 in use. Send for Catalogue and dealer's name where you can see one and how it works.

**The Buckeye Incubator Co.**  
525 Euclid Avenue Springfield, Ohio

SOLD AS LOW AS \$10.00



### "PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCING

NOW MADE OF OUR NEW GENUINE DOUBLE GALVANIZED WIRE

A newly discovered process of galvanizing, exclusively our own, allows the pure zinc to penetrate into the wire, at the same time leaving a heavy, even layer of zinc on the surface.

The life of our fences is now many times greater than any you have been able to obtain heretofore.

The special formula Open Hearth Wire of which "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences are made is the only wire that will take this double galvanizing, because of its uniform high quality.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence today is superior to any other on the market in strength, durability, economy and long life. Ask your dealer for "Pittsburgh Perfect."

Write for new catalogue (sent free). Full of valuable fence information.

**PITTSBURGH STEEL CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.**  
NEW YORK CHICAGO DULUTH ST. LOUIS MEMPHIS DALLAS

Manufacturers of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Brands of Open Hearth Steel and Wire Products.





fairs, and this class of business is very profitable because it takes the stock off the seller's hands at a time when he is most anxious to dispose of it. Most breeders are also willing to sell stock at lower prices now than they ask after the winter shows have begun, and many people take advantage of this and buy stock during the next two or three months and hold it till show time.—Poultry Journal.

### REPORT OF NATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

(Continued from page 34.)

67 S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri .....	240
72 S. C. White Leghorns, Iowa..	238
102 S. C. White Leghorns, New Zealand .....	238

Pullet	Eggs
118 Rhinelander, California .....	122
5 S. C. White Leghorn, England .....	120
180 White Wyandotte, Pennsylvania .....	119
524 Buff Plymouth Rock, Missouri .....	116
675 S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri .....	116
99 S. C. White Leghorn, Pennsylvania .....	115
42 Buff Leghorn, Michigan ....	114
2 S. C. White Leghorn, England .....	114
653 S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri .....	111
471 S. C. Red, Missouri .....	110
456 R. C. Reds, Missouri .....	110
566 Barred Plymouth Rock, Iowa,	110



Pen of R. C. Rhode Island Whites, bred and owned by Mrs. C. M. Vertrees, Cecilian, Ky.

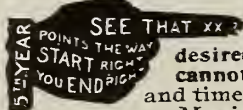
70 S. C. White Leghorns Missouri .....	237
79 S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania .....	234
47 S. C. Reds, Missouri .....	233
69 S. C. White Leghorns, Kentucky .....	232
73 S. C. White Leghorns, New York .....	232
74 S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania .....	229
48 S. C. Black Minorcas, Missouri .....	226
80 S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri .....	226

The above shows the standing of the twelve highest pens in all three experiments to date, and also the twelve highest pen records for April. Ten pullets are used in each pen.

#### Twelve Highest Individual Records.

Two pullets laid 30 eggs each in 30 days in April, White Orpington pullet, 896, from Missouri, and S. C. White Leghorn pullet, 611, from Nebraska. No one pullet has yet gotten very far in advance of the other individuals. Quite a large number have over 100 eggs each to their credit and the leading one has 122 eggs. The record of the twelve highest individuals for the five months past is as follows:

Now is the time to get in your best work to prevent lice, mites and fleas from running amuck in the hot summer days. We cannot too emphati-



**"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."**  
Give the wonderful Magic Egg Tester a trial. Money back if desired. Picks out the best eggs to set or incubate. Rejects the eggs that cannot be hatched. \$2.00 each. Fully guaranteed. Write for circular and time given for trial. Also ask how to get it on the Rental Plan. Magic Egg Tester Works, Dept. G Buffalo, N. Y., also Bridgeburg, Can.

### SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Time is money. Get the egg Machine strain. They always win.  
A. J. LAWSON, PROP. WHITE HILL POULTRY FARM, R No. 4, Cleveland, Tenn.



## Barred Plymouth Rocks

### Eggs and Baby Chicks

We are now selling eggs from our prize winners of the Chicago, Indianapolis, Memphis, Louisville, Knoxville and Nashville shows at less than half price. They are the same eggs we sold this spring at our regular prices and they are from the same birds we are raising all of our own exhibition stock.

**Eggs \$1.00 per 15 \$5.00 per 100**

We also offer exceptionally low prices on our surplus breeding stock and as long as they last will sell our best breeders at the closest possible figures. If you are interested in fine Barred Plymouth Rocks, write us and we will send you one of the finest catalogues published of this breed. Write today for 40-page catalogue No. 7.

**POPE & POPE, Box H**

**Louisville, Ky.**

cally emphasize the importance of care in keeping the summer birds free from these pests. Constant care is necessary and a right system of spraying will prevent loss of poultry and the decline in egg production. Spray often with an emulsion of carbolic acid and kerosene. Wash down the roosts, nests and dropping boards with this emulsion and do it often and your care will well repay you in increased vitality and more eggs.

O. T. Hallman, of Salisbury, N. C., has leased the plant and equipment of the Red Acres Poultry Farm, located near Salisbury, and heretofore operated by C. G. Corliss, and is making many improvements. The plan has a hatching capacity of 5,000 eggs at one time and is a well equipped plant in every respect.

### LOYD'S PRIZE WINNING PARTRIDGE ROCKS.

Eggs at reduced prices after May 10th. Our birds have been big winners at the big shows for years.

**C. J. LOYD & SON Greensburg, Indiana**

### CHAMPION BARRED ROCKS

I have a grand lot of cockerels and pullets ready to win at your county or State fair; descendants from my Indianapolis, Kentucky and Tennessee Fair winners. 25 good hens at \$1.25 each, if sold this month.

**A. G. CALLOWAY**

**R. F. D. 22 Louisville, Kentucky**

### THOMPSON'S ROSE COMB REDS

Rose Comb Reds are good. Thompson's are better. They lay—hence they pay. A lot of fine young stock for sale. Write for prices.

**D. MATT. THOMPSON,**

**Box B.**

**Statesville, N. C.**





This department is conducted by the J. A. Thornhill, New Decatur, Ala. If your birds are sick, write him; he will tell you through this department where your trouble lies. If you want a personal reply, send stamped envelope.

#### Depluming Mites.

Editor The Industrious Hen,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: We have some small chicks that are nearly bare; they have no feathers on their bodies and we are at loss to know what the trouble is. They were hatched from a setting of very fine eggs from one of our largest breeders in the country, in fact, the eggs cost a great deal. Could you please tell me just what the trouble is and how it may be prevented and cured. I have been a reader of your valuable paper for a number of years and like it fine. I will never be without it.

Very truly yours,  
Glasgow, Ky. MRS. N. H. M.

ANSWER—Your small chicks have what is known as depluming mites. They bury themselves at the base of the feather and cause the feather to fall out and it will never grow out again until this depluming mite is destroyed. They are very hard to exterminate and the only way to kill them is to apply something on the diseased parts that you know is destructive. There are many good ointments made for this purpose and advertised. If you cannot secure same these mites may be killed by using carbolated vaseline and any good coal tar product, equal parts. Apply at least twice a week until you secure desired results from the treatment.

#### Locating the Poultry House.

Editor The Industrious Hen,  
Louisville, Ky.

My Dear Sir: We want to build us a new poultry house and we want some advice from you on the subject before we start on the work. Where should it be located and on what plan would you suggest building same. The climate is very mild here in this section as compared with the extreme North. Would you advise the open front house? Yours very truly,  
Bald Knob, Ark. H. B. B.

ANSWER—The poultry house should face the south or southeast and be located on ground well drained and sloping toward the south. In building a house do not make it too small so that you will have to crowd your large flock into it, for this will mean small profit. I would advise the use of the open front, fresh air house for your climate. Birds housed in this house will lay all winter and stay in perfect health. By all means use the open front house with a curtain to use in stormy weather.

#### Eye Trouble.

Editor The Industrious Hen,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have some small chicks that have something the matter with their eyes. They are running continually and I am at loss to know what the trouble is. They are brooder chicks and doing fine in other respects. Can you tell me what the trouble is and how it can be cured? Very truly yours,  
Charleston, W. Va. H. G. W.

ANSWER—From the description you give I think the trouble is conjunctivitis. This is generally caused from musty and dusty quarters. Possibly you are using some dusty material for bedding in the brooder. If you are, discard same and use some material that is perfectly free from dust. All litter should be

changed at least twice a week; keep the breeder clean and sanitary at all times.

For this trouble place one drop of the following mixture in each birds eye once a day: One ounce of distilled water and two grains of sulphate of zinc.

#### Apoplexy.

Editor The Industrious Hen,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I found one of my best three-year-old hens dead on the nest and I cannot account for the trouble. Do you really think she was diseased? I opened her and found all organs in perfect condition, only she seemed a little over-fat. Yours truly,  
Morristown, Tenn. W. B. R.

ANSWER—Your hen evidently went on the next to lay and being in this over-fat condition and straining trying to expel the egg, ruptured a blood vessel in the brain or spine and died immediately. This trouble is known as apoplexy and is in no way contagious. The bird was simply over-fat. Try to prevent new cases by making the birds take more exercise.

#### Water Glass for Preserving Eggs.

Editor The Industrious Hen,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: Can you tell me through the columns of your paper how I can preserve eggs. Do you think it practical, and where should they be kept? Yours truly,  
Paris, Tenn. J. B. W.

ANSWER—Use water glass for preserving eggs. Yes, it is practical and eggs can be used successfully months after being packed in this preparation. Keep them in a cool place at all times.

#### Lice.

Editor The Industrious Hen,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: My birds are not doing a bit well and I do not understand the reason. I feed them regularly and give them a variety and they should be laying by all means. Can you account for the trouble? They stand around with their feathers all ruffled up and have little energy to move about or exercise. Yours very truly,  
Harrodsburg, Ky.

ANSWER—Evidently your birds are very lousy. Use a good reliable lice powder and examine them closely for lice. Look up some advertisers who manufacture lice killers and secure a supply at once and get busy on your birds. Lousy birds never bring their owner any profit and the sooner you get rid of the birds or the lice, the better off your bank balance will be at the end of the year.

#### Rose Comb Barred Rocks.

Editor The Industrious Hen,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have been trying to find some Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks but I have been unable to find any so far. Do you know of any one in the South who could furnish me with some eggs or birds? I am desirous of getting them up here in the North on account of their combs not freezing. Yours truly,  
St. Paul, Minn. N. H.

ANSWER—There are very few Rose Comb Barred Rocks bred and I could not furnish you the names of any breeders just at this time.

#### Rhode Island White Club Book.

The 1914 Year Book of the Rhode Island White Club of America is now ready to mail. The club is making rapid strides. Its members now represent forty States besides Canada and England.

The book contains sixty pages printed on the best paper to show up the illustrations and text. It has many items of interest and will prove helpful to every Rhode Island White breeder.

This book is free to all the members. Anyone else may obtain it by sending ten cents to the secretary to pay for the cost of mailing. Send \$1 membership fee and club dues to November 1, 1914, and receive the book free.

For further information or application blanks write the secretary, Mrs. C. M. Verrees, Cecilia, Ky.

## LICE?

The lice question is quickly settled if you dust your fowls with

### Conkey's Lice Powder

It's safe, quick and sure.

Saves your poultry profits because it

### Kills the Lice

### Doesn't Harm Chickens

Price 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00.

For the mites that hide in the cracks by day and prey on chickens at night, spray your poultry house with

### Conkey's Lice Liquid

Cleans them out thoroughly. Quart 35 cents, half gallon 60 cents, gallon \$1.00. For the deadly head louse use

### CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT

Effective and doesn't harm chicks. 10 and 25 cents. Money back if these preparations do not satisfy.

The G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Ask For  
Conkey's  
Free Poultry Book



## Yours for the Asking

Choke skepticism: send dime (postage) for either 50c or \$1.00 bottle of "Oculum."

Unless it **knocks White Diarrhea, Cholera, Roup, Blackhead, Sorehead, or Gapes**, we want **NO PAY**.

"Oculum" does it—that's all—yes, we mean it. Proof from any State Free.

Successful Poultry Journal, Chicago, says "nothing which has been given to poultrymen in recent years has met the reception accorded to "Oculum." It is surely a wonderful remedy and belongs to that class of articles which revolutionize things.

H. I. CO., Box M Salem, Va.

### RHOM BROS. QUALITY BUFF AND PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Winners at Hamilton, Ohio; Springfield, Ill.; Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis and other shows. Won twenty-two silver cups in hot competition. Eggs now one-half price. R. D. No. 3, Fountaintown, Indiana.

### RIDGE SPRING POULTRY FARM

RINEYVILLE, KY.

S. C. White Orpingtons and R. C. Rhode Island Whites. Write your wants. We can furnish you at lowest prices. R. L. WILLMOTH, Business Manager



## Utility and Fancy Pigeons

By JOHN A. PORTER, Porterdale, Ga.

### BREEDING OF RED CARNEAUX FOR THE SHOW ROOM.

THE first Red Carneaux I ever saw I took a great fancy to it. I purchased my first pair of Carneaux for \$4 and kept them for a few months when I was offered \$8 for the pair by an old Carneaux breeder. Thinking \$4 was a nice profit to make on the birds I sold them to him. When the show came along I was looking among the Carneaux and noticed a very attractive red cock which was placed second in a class of 29 birds. Upon inquiring where the bird came from was informed it was one I sold my friend a few months previous for \$4. I then inquired of my friend the least he would let me have the bird back for and he priced the bird to me for \$50. I never felt quite so queer in all of my life. This goes to show you must first know a good Carneaux when you see one. After I gave that valuable bird away I then went about to learn something about Red Carneaux, but my lesson cost me pretty dear. A good Red Carneaux as we all know, is very difficult to breed. The essential points a Red Carneaux should have is a flesh beak, a deep dark lustrous even red color, free from white or blue on any part of the bird, slightly lighter red under color and a short broad compact body; a nice orange eye. If a bird has these points he is a good bird. There are many other points to be considered, but if all these points are secured he will be far above the average.

A bird had better have white on it than blue as blue is much harder to breed out than white. It is very hard to get a bird with a dark red color and a flesh beak and free from blue. I find if you get a bird with a dark color free from white, he is very liable to have a stained beak and blue. If you secure a bird with a flesh beak and free from blue he is very liable to be too light in color and liable to have some white.

It is rather difficult to secure a bird with the desired color and a flesh beak and free from white or blue.

In the mating of Red Carneaux to raise winners the greatest care should be used. Never mate two birds which both have stain beaks. If one bird

has a stain beak, mate it to another with a flesh beak. Never mate two birds which both have blue. In fact, never mate two birds together where both have the same defects, but rather select birds which have opposite defects.

Hardly anything can be told about young Carneaux until they are seven or eight months old, as they usually change a great deal. I have seen squabs with blue when they were young and as they grew old lose it. Many young Carneaux have white, and as they get older it sometimes leaves them. Youngsters nearly always moult in a much darker color as they get older. So very little can be told about a youngster until they develop. Even old Carneaux change sometimes, an old bird as he advances in years may get a stain beak or moult in white.

Many times a pair of solid red Carneaux will raise a pair of squabs splashed with white and frequently a pair of birds splashed with white will raise a pair of solid reds.

As Carneaux change and good birds are so hard to breed it makes good Carneaux very valuable and very much in demand. I know of no breed that has become so popular as the Carneaux in so short a while. They are second to none for squab raising and are equally as interesting to breed and exhibit. Any beginner who may chance to read this article, who is in need of information, I should be pleased to give them any assistance I can in regard to this new and wonderful breed, the Carneaux. Hoping this article may be of benefit to a beginner and may save him from an experience similar to mine.—Exchange.

## S.C. White Leghorns

The  
Greatest  
Egg  
Machines  
in the  
World



Therefore  
the  
Most  
Profitable  
Fowl to  
Raise

During May and June all Eggs at half price  
Yearling Hens at Bargain Prices  
Write for Free Booklet

**GLORY-ANNA-POULTRY-YARDS**  
—Geo. E. Schulz, Prop.—  
550 S. 4th Ave. — Louisville, Ky.

## ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

Eggs from my winners of eight firsts, five seconds, one fourth and two fifths at the last St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., and combined Kansas City and Missouri State Show. \$1.00 to \$3.00 per fifteen. Also some fine cockerels from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

WM. M. STOCHL, 1515 Wellston Place, Wellston, Mo.

## WE WANT 10,000 MORE NEW SUBSCRIBERS IN THE NEXT 90 DAYS

In order to increase our circulation within the next 90 days we are going to give away as premiums to every one who takes subscriptions for us among their friends, INCUBATORS, BROODERS, PURE BRED BIRDS (any variety), EGGS FOR HATCHING (any variety), DINNER SETS, POULTRY BOOKS, LEG BANDS, POULTRY PUNCHES, ETC. We want you to act as our agent in your neighborhood and if you do not want the valuable premiums we offer you we will give you a cash salary each week. Every farmer will be glad to read THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. All you have to do is to show a copy of the paper and take the order. It is something they need and appreciate.

Take each subscription at 50 cents per year. Write us for samples of paper and we will mail them promptly.

### FOR ONE SUBSCRIBER—

25 Leg Bands.  
One Petty's Poultry Punch.  
Any 25 cent Poultry Book on the market.  
One pair of guaranteed Shears.

### FOR TWO SUBSCRIBERS—

Copy of Poultry Diseases and Their Remedies.  
Any 50 cent Poultry Paper published and a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.  
50 Leg Bands.  
A 25-word Classified Advertisement one month in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

### FOR FOUR SUBSCRIBERS—

100 Leg Bands.  
Any \$1.00 Poultry Book on the market.  
One Lock Stitch Sewing Awl.  
One Farmer's Handy Tool Set.  
One high-grade pearl handled Pocket Knife.

### FOR EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS—

One Setting of Eggs (15) any variety.  
One No. 5 Red Chief Hand Mill.  
One pure-bred Male or Female, any variety.

### FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS—

One Setting of Eggs (15), any variety.  
One Male and Female (pair) pure-bred Birds, any variety.  
One handsome Dinner Set.  
One 40-word Classified Advertisement in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN three months.

### FOR TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS—

One beautiful 26-piece Silver Set.  
One 60-egg Incubator.  
One setting of Exhibition Eggs (15), any variety.  
One trio good breeding Birds, any variety.  
One 40-word Classified Advertisement in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN for six months.  
One 60-chick Brooder.

If you wish, premiums may be combined. For 12 subscriptions for instance, you may select one of the premiums offered for 4 subscriptions and one of those offered for 8 subscriptions. Get busy at once and write for your territory and secure some of these valuable premiums.

Address,

**BLAIR-YOUNG PUBLISHING CO.**  
American National Bank Bldg.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## THE REED PIGEON LOFTS

PUZICO, MISSOURI

Offers the best CARNEAUX for Show and Utility. White Kings, White Maltese and large Homers. Single birds and mated pairs at prices in keeping with quality. Correspondence a pleasure. Satisfaction guaranteed.





If you are Secretary of your Specialty Club, Poultry Show or Association, be sure to send in your news each month for this department. We will gladly publish same free for you. Also let your members know what the Club and Association are doing. Keep them posted.

#### Show Dates.

Muskogee, Okla., Fair—Oct. 5-11, 1914. C. P. Van Winkle, judge; S. J. Anderson, superintendent.

Dallas State Fair—Oct. 15-30. Walter Burton, superintendent, Arlington, Tex.

Lake Charles, La.—Nov. 23-28. H. K. Ramsey, secretary.

Shreveport, La.—Nov. 4-11, 1914. Louis N. Brueggerhoff, secretary; McCord, judge.

Honey Grove, Tex.—Nov. 17-19. W. E. Morris, secretary; R. A. Davis, judge.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Nov. 16-21. W. W. Waters, secretary.

Arlington, Tex.—Nov. 17-19, 1914. C. P. Van Winkle, judge; W. J. Pulley, secretary.

Muskogee, Okla.—Official show Oklahoma State Poultry Federation, Nov. 30 to Dec. 5. A. G. Harmon, secretary; Van Winkle, Keeler and Dipple, judges.

Austin, Tex.—Dec. first week. Mrs. M. D. Carr, secretary; Hutchison, judge.

Austin, Tex.—Dec. 2-5, 1914. Mrs. M. D. Carr, secretary.

Hollis, Okla.—Dec. 3-5. B. B. Bell, secretary; A. T. Modlin, judge.

Cleburne, Tex.—Dec. 8-11, 1914. C. P. Van Winkle, judge; Edwin S. Clayton, secretary.

Alexandria, La.—Dec. 9-13, 1914. C. P. Van Winkle, judge; W. H. McCrackin, secretary.

New Braunfels, Tex.—Dec. 10-13, 1914. Alex Forke, secretary.

Rockdale, Tex.—Dec. 16-19. Mrs. D. H. Sanford, secretary; Walter Burton, judge.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Oct. 10-17. Emmett Curran, secretary, North Fort Worth.

Houston, Tex.—Nov. 9-14. J. W. Good, secretary.

Stamford, Tex.—Nov. 25-28. Bruce Meadows, secretary; Walter Burton, judge.

Jennings, La.—Nov. 24-28. H. Floyd Midkiff, secretary; C. P. Van Winkle, judge.

Stephenville, Tex.—Nov. 26-28. W. T. Graves, president.

Memphis, Tenn.—Sept. 28 to Oct. 3. Martin F. Schultz, secretary, Bartlett, Tenn.; Branch and Stamer, judges.

Amarillo, Tex.—Dec. 3-8. Dr. R. D. Gist, secretary; Walter Burton, judge.

Magnolia, Ark.—Columbia County Fair, Oct. 14-17. Elmer Davies, Jr., superintendent.

San Antonio, Tex.—Nov. 3-8. Geo. Loessberg, secretary, Postoffice Box 497; H. B. Savage, judge.

Mountain View, Okla.—Dec. 16-19. Paul A. Parnell, secretary; C. A. Emry, judge.

Hutchison, Kan.—Jan. 5-9, 1915. W. B. Powell, secretary; D. T. Heimbich and J. J. Atherton, judges.

Lake Charles, La.—Nov. 23-28. H. K. Ramsey, secretary; C. P. Van Winkle, judge.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Jan. 14-16, 1915. L. E. Thom, secretary.

#### Light Brahma Club Year Book.

We have recently received the annual catalog or year book of the American Light Brahma Club. This book is of great interest and value to those interested in the good old Light Brahma which is again apparently coming into its own. There are no more imposing fowls bred than the Standard Light Brahmas as we used to see them in the show room twenty years or more ago, and it gives us considerable pleasure to see the interest that is again being taken in this variety.

Free copies of this year book will be mailed to all parties who wish to consider becoming members of the club and membership application blanks will also be furnished to all interested. The next annual meeting of the club will be held at Madison Square Garden, December, 1914, and at this show it is planned to have the exhibits exceed in number at least those shown at the last Boston show where there were two hundred thirty-seven Light Brahmas on exhibition. The club would also

be pleased to have the name and address of every Light Brahma breeder in America and would be glad to have them forward the same to the assistant secretary, Harvey C. Wood, 227 Fulton street, New York, N. Y.

#### The Greater Buffalo Poultry Show.

The Greater Buffalo Poultry Show to be held Thanksgiving week, November 23-28, will be one of the prominent events of the opening of the poultry show season for 1914-15. The exhibition will again be held in the spacious Broadway Auditorium that was pronounced by prominent poultry men attending last year's show to be one of the best adapted and largest buildings in the country in which poultry shows are held.

The 1913-14 show was a splendid success. The exhibits ranked high both in quality and number while the list of exhibitors included prominent poultry men from every direction of the compass, proving that there is a demand for a first class poultry show in this section of the country. Exhibitors living in the Central Western States, New England, the States bordering on the Mason and Dixon line, as well as those living in Canada can send exhibits and conveniently attend the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show at a comparatively small expense. It is said that a night's travel could bring more exhibitors of standard bred poultry to the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show than any other show center in America. Here then is the logical place for breeders of the East and West, of the North and South to battle for supremacy.

Thanksgiving week has been selected as a permanent date for Greater Buffalo Poultry Shows. This date does not conflict with any other large poultry exhibitions held in the Eastern section of the country. Another point, the early dates enables exhibitors to advertise their winnings in the December and January poultry papers, to publish catalogs, mating lists and other advertising matter with their winnings early in the season. The Greater Buffalo Poultry Show is a splendid selling show. The early matured youngsters and the old birds that have come through the moult successfully find ready purchasers who are looking for winners for later exhibitions. In this respect last year's show was one of the season's best. For example one exhibitor reported sales amounting to over \$1,500, another sold over \$500 worth of birds during show week. The list of judges include some of the best known and most able men in the country as follows: Geo. H. Burgott, Chas. D. Cleveland, J. H. Drevestadt, W. C. Ellison, Jas. Glasgow, F. D. Mauder, Chas. McClave, Wm. McNeil, Richard Oke, A. O. Schilling, H. P. Schwab, Jas. Tucker, Geo. W. Webb. Others are being corresponded with and additions will be announced later.

A number of specialty clubs have already decided to hold annual and State meetings during show week and others are giving the matter consideration. In addition to liberal regular prizes a large list of specials will be offered for exhibitors. Poultrymen are urged to get ready for the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show. "The Great Selling Show." Information will be furnished on application to the secretary, Wm. C. Denny, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Forest City Fair Show.

The second annual Forest City Fair Poultry Show will be held August 20 to 27, 1914, at North Randall, Ohio, suburb of Cleveland, America's sixth city. The management is so encouraged by the support given them by the fanciers at their inaugural exhibition last year that they are planning for even better things this year.

This event opens the season of America's great shows, consequently it will be attended

by scores of eager buyers seeking winners for the shows that are to follow.

Over \$60,000 is being offered in cash premiums at this fair and an unusually liberal proportion thereof is allotted to the poultry show. In addition handsome ribbons will be awarded all prize winners.

Very keen interest is being shown in the Hamburg class owing to the fact that the Ohio Hamburg Fanciers Club will hold a special meeting in connection with this show and through its secretary, Ira M. Barber, of Sandyville, Ohio, is offering a number of valuable cash specials to be competed for by its members.

Shepard Strong will again have charge of this show, thus insuring fair and courteous treatment to all exhibitors and proper care of all specimens and safe delivery of same to express companies for return shipment. Intending exhibitors should make note of the fact that each one of the four thousand birds on exhibition last year was returned to its proper destination at the conclusion of the show.

This event will be conducted along the lines of the best winter shows. Spratts patent will coop and feed the show and a catalog will be published showing the names and addresses of the owners of all exhibits.

Don't forget that entries close August 1.

Write today for premium list to H. J. Kline, general manager, 1050 Leader-News Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Notice to Exhibitors.

Through error, it was stated in the Kentucky State Fair catalog that all poultry exhibitors would be compelled to furnish their own coops. By request of the secretary we wish to correct this statement. The show will be cooped with Keipper coops. These are owned by the State and all shows held under the auspices of the State will be cooped with this uniform system in the future.



#### Chicken Thieves

will not create as much loss in your poultry yards as a horde of lice left to work undisturbed. O. K. your Profits by getting rid of these robbers. It's easy with the Old Reliable LAMBERT'S "Death to Lice"

used by successful breeders for over 30 years. Lambert's will not harm eggs, hens or chicks and is sure death to lice. Price 10, 25, 50 and \$1. Write for FREE copy of "Pocketbook of Pointers" by D. J. Lambert.

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#### Dumaiesq Buttercups

Eggs and stock for sale. Exhibition fowls a specialty. My patrons have won firsts at Madison Square, Palace Show, Boston, Canada, also in England, and many smaller exhibits. Pens mated with strong, vigorous, standard birds. Write for circular. Address MRS. J. S. DUMAIESQ, Cato's Hall, Easton, Md., R. No. 5. Treasurer A. B. C.

#### S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs from prize winning and business birds, balance of season \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100.

C. W. ANDERSON, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

#### S. C. MOTTLED ANCONAS

Eggs for hatching  
\$1.50 to \$3.00 per 15.

T. F. HOLDER, Morristown, Tenn.



#### S. C. White Leghorn Hens for sale

Young strain. Cheap prices and quick buyers.

#### E. BROWN

Box 436 Lexington, Ky.



TENACITY WINS.

By Mrs. M. C. Emmel, Bozeman, Mon.

THERE'S that hen again!" exclaimed Mistress Utility, in weary disgust. "I know I've chased her out of this house twenty times today." In another moment the hen, pursued by a stick of stove wood, flew through the back door, loudly protesting as she ran frantically down the garden walk.

She was a nice hen—valuable, too. When eggs were forty cents a dozen she laid them just as faithfully as other hens do when they are only eight cents. But now she was tired of her long winter's enforced association with her noisy, cackling, squawking companions, who wanted all the world to know they were ready to lay eggs now that winter had gone. So, one bright warm day, when the air was fresh and balmy, sweetly laden with the breath of coming spring, and the buds on the trees were bursting open in joyful exultation, she walked up to the house and, the door being open, she entered.

The first intimation of her presence received by Mistress Utility was the sound of noisy cackling issuing from the bedroom.

Having no premonition of the trials in store for her on account of the pertinacity of her favorite hen, she considered it a very amusing episode to find on her bed a large brown egg, and the hen making frantic, though futile efforts to escape through the closed window.

It became a daily occurrence to find the egg in the house somewhere. If the doors were closed the hen gained admittance through an open window. She had a decided preference for a bed on which to deposit her egg; if the bed was not obtainable a sofa or hassock would answer her purpose, or with almost phenomenal adaptability she would utilize the floor or wood box.

She would patiently wait hours for an opportunity to gratify her ambition to lay the egg in the house, frequently displaying the most remarkable tact and ingenuity in effecting an entrance.

One warm day the superhuman patience of Mistress Utility suffered a direful collapse, and in a moment of extreme desperation she hurled a basin of water at the ambitious hen, intending to bestow on her a shower bath containing a moist and emphatic invitation to depart to her own domains.

She simply stepped aside with the deliberation and dignity of a Plymouth Rock hen, and from a dry little island on the porch calmly watched the fantastic gyrations of the basin, as it danced gaily over the lawn.

The Autocrat shouted as he turned a hand-spring, "Tenacity wins! Tenacity wins!" It was the baptismal ceremony of Tenacity Wins, although not a drop of water touched her sleek and oily feathers.

With the calmness of despair Mistress Utility sank into her chair, but before she had settled in all the corners she sprang to her feet, exclaiming to the Autocrat, "You go bring down all the screens. I'll fix that hen yet!"

From four o'clock the next morning until ten Tenacity prowled disconsolately around the house, attempting to discover a place of entrance. She picked long and viciously at the screen door on the back porch. Finally, acceding to the inevitable with an affectation of extreme indifference, she disappeared down the garden walk.

Mistress Utility, with grateful sighs, cheerfully commenced preparations for dinner, so thankful it was no longer necessary for her to spring into the air at irregular intervals in her hasty endeavors to avoid crushing the hen beneath her feet. She started the fire; but the fire refused to burn, emitting a protest in the form of thick black smoke.

"What ails the old stove I wonder," she muttered, as she patiently cleaned out the bottom of the stove; "it burned all right this morning." The unwelcome task finished, she replaced the kindling in the stove. Applying a match she was very much disconcerted to see the smoke issuing from every tiny crack.

"Dear me!" she ejaculated, "I'll never have dinner on time." Again the smouldering wood was removed and the top of the stove cleaned.

"Now it will surely burn," she soliloquized, as she hastened for more kindling. The previous dismal results accompanied the application of the match. With smarting eyes and great perturbation she sought the air.

"What's the matter, ma?" queried the Autocrat.

"I've been nearly an hour trying to make the fire burn," she replied dolefully. "The men will be here for dinner and not a bite ready."

"What's that on top of the chimbley?" in-

quired the Chore Boy, who arrived in time to hear the last remark.

Mistress Utility, after one hasty glance, commenced to hop up and down with great celerity, vigorously shaking her apron, accompanying the unusual display of calisthenics with shrill cries of "Shoo! shoo! shoo-oo!"

The Autocrat assisted by flinging his arms about aimlessly and shouting, "Git out o' there! Git offen there!" while the Chore Boy threw stone after stone, which flew wide of the mark and disturbed not in the least the tranquility of Tenacity Wins, who from her elevated position on the top of the chimney serenely gazed at the surrounding landscape, disdaining to notice the commotion which her discovery had created.

"Land sakes, mother, what's the matter?" asked the Farmer, who, followed by the Hired Man, had come in for his dinner.

The situation was soon explained, and the Farmer suggested the preparation of a lunch while he got a ladder and dislodged the high minded hen. During the lull in the excitement Tenacity flew from her high perch and walked down the yard, cackling triumphantly.

"I wonder if she did lay an egg in the chimbley," observed the Chore Boy to no one in particular.

"I'll just look," answered the Hired Man. Carefully removing the stove pipe he inserted his hand, and to his own astonishment found a warm egg lying snugly in the soft soot in the bottom of the chimney.

"Well, I swan!" ejaculated the Farmer, who arrived too late with his ladder.

"What will I do about the meals?" anxiously inquired Mistress Utility, "We can't always eat lunches."

"Mebbe she could be persuaded to use the front chimbley," suggested the Hired Man, with a grin.

The next day Tenacity did not seek her unique nest until after dinnertime, so she was allowed undisputed possession. For a week she continued to successfully deposit her egg in the soot in the bottom of the chimney; then she decided to set.

A cold tea was the result of her decision on the first day; and when the next morning found her still contemplatively scanning the scenery from the chimney top, the ladder was brought into requisition and she was carried ignominiously under the arm of the Chore Boy and shut in the chicken coop.

In the southwest corner of the coop two pieces of lime had fallen from the wall. Tenacity, scorning to waste her time in insensate repining, carefully made a nice round nest and pushed the lime into it, and proceeded to devote all her time and energies to the science of creation. For three weeks she solemnly and faithfully hovered over the lime balls, talking to them persuasively and caressingly turning them with her bill.

The fourth and fifth weeks found her still performing her self-imposed duty.

The sixth week a faithful hen, who had raised a family of fifteen children until they were well feathered, decided it was no longer obligatory upon her to stand on her toes all night while they fought and wiggled, each one determined to secure first option on the snug-gest position.

One night she went to the roost, explaining to her children that they were quite old enough to do the same. They all followed her except the five babies who had always been pushed about and trodden on by their more vigorous brothers and sisters. They peeped mournfully until one, espying Tenacity in the corner on her two lime balls, ran and nestled close to her. Tenacity spoke kindly and encouragingly to him, and when the other four, instigated by their brother's success, endeavored to nestle under her wings, she not only permitted the

familiarity, but raised herself so as to facilitate their endeavors.

The next day, when their mother and numerous other relatives ran out of the coop, they stayed with Tenacity. The following day Tenacity decided to take her adopted children for an airing, and proudly, almost haughtily, every feather alert with motherly apprehension, strutted to the back porch for the benefit of Mistress Utility, who, her astonishment expressed by upraised hands and rigid attitude, mechanically repeated the apothegm, "Perseverance and tenacity of purpose are the requisite essentials to success."

At the tea-table that evening Mistress Utility informed the family that Tenacity Wins was never to be killed or sold. "She is to die of old age, and," she continued, "if she was not already so appropriately named, I would call her Roosie; she reminds me so forcibly of Colonel Velterroos with her commendable tenacious qualities and her abnormal antipathy to race suicide."

Do not let the eggs accumulate in the nests as it has a tendency to encourage the hens to broodiness and many times avoids the egg eating habit.

Locate the poultry houses and yards on land sloping towards the South. This dries quickly after a rain, and makes ideal quarters for them. Have all houses facing the South or Southwest.

## White Wyandottes

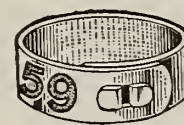
Winners and layers. Have sold my Reds. Will devote my time to Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs, \$2 and \$5.

C. A. ADAMS, Route 1, Fairburn, Ga.

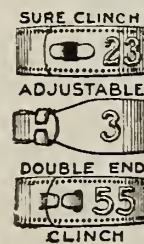
## GAMES

DARK CORNISH INDIAN GAMES. Home of fancy line bred Dark Cornish. None other bred. Eggs for hatching a specialty, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Stock for sale. STANDARD POULTRY YARDS. J. R. Flanagan, Owner, Route 4, Macon, Ga

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You need one of our new illustrated catalogues to select your bands for the coming season. Why not get the best? You pay no more. Aluminum bands. Price postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 35c; 100, 60c. NATIONAL POULTRY BAND CO., Newport, Ky.

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Our stock consists of everything for the up-to-date poultry farm. Quick and efficient service.

Instead of buying Chicken Feed as a necessity, let's get together and do a little figuring. You'll come out a winner every time if you let us handle your feed problems. We can give you the quality and the price you will like. Write us to-day.

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QUALITY FEEDS



# TURKEY & WATER FOWL

## DEPARTMENT

This department is conducted by J. C. Clipp, Salttillo, Ind., and any questions that you wish to ask will be answered through this department, if addressed to Mr. Clipp at Salttillo, Ind. If a personal reply is wanted, enclose a stamped envelope.

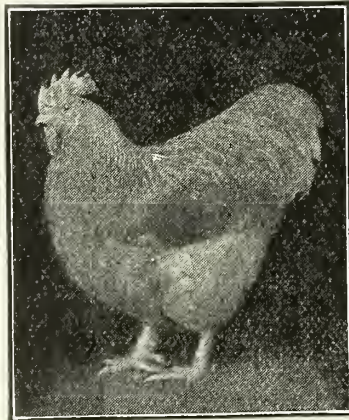
**G**OSLINGS are cared for at our place much the same as turkeys when first hatched. When the goslings begin to hatch we place them in a basket lined with a good warm woolen cloth so that when the babies are placed in the basket we can cover them up snugly and keep them warm until the hatch is entirely over. It is the nature of all fowls when young to want their backs warm; any and all fowls require back warmers, so we cover the goslings up carefully and place them in the house by the fire near the stove and never bother them except to see that none are overcrowded or smothered. As soon as all the eggs have hatched we place the goslings out with a mother goose. I never give goslings to a chicken hen unless I am compelled to. It is hard sometimes to have a Toulouse goose to become broody, as they are supposed to be non-setters, but at the same time they sometimes become broody, and when they do they make fine mothers. We always try to have a motherly goose to take the goslings as they understand the nature of their own kind better than hens and grow them much better.

We incubate the eggs with chicken hens invariably. Some use incubators for goose eggs, but I have never been successful in hatching goose eggs with incubators, much preferring to use good broody chicken hens. We place the goslings out in a good grassy plot prepared for them and never let them get into swimming water until they are feathered, but plenty of fresh drinking water is provided for them several times a day. Sometimes we feed the goslings some cornbread, but this spring grass has been plentiful and we have never fed them a thing except grass, and I never had goslings to grow and do better. If the grass supply is limited, then I like to feed sparingly of rolled oats, egg cornbread or chick feed. We have fed the commercial chick feed some to goslings and like it fine, but when we have plenty grass we don't feed much, as the goslings will get too fat and die suddenly.

Eggs should always be used from old geese, not under two years old, as eggs from young geese are never as strong in fertility as old goose eggs. I have heard many breeders claim that eggs from young geese will not hatch at all, but this is a mistake, as we have goslings today of the finest quality hatched from geese incubated in 1913. I can't see but what they are as hardy as any, but the eggs did not prove as high in fertility as the eggs from the old geese. We got a better per cent

hatch from the old geese eggs than we did from the young geese, but the eggs from the young geese hatched fairly well.

We make or prepare a shelter for our goslings out of rainstorms by allowing them to come to the shed, which is handy and next to our goose quarters. As soon as it begins to favor rain they are driven in this shed until the storm is over. Goslings appear to enjoy standing out in the rain, and drown, just because they can't swim. They have but little fear of water and appear to enjoy a rainstorm to such an extent as to give up their lives by just standing out in the rain with their heads up, and if not made to go into the



Buff Orpington cockerel from the yards of Wyant Bros., Thorntown, Ind.

shelter, soon fall over dead. I have seen goslings just stand out in the rain with their heads "craned" as high as possible and soon fall over dead, when the shelter possibly was within two feet of them.

Outside of rainstorms we allow our goslings to graze over the pasture and live from the grass, consequently they are almost all profit with no expense whatever except a little care. During the fall when the pasture begins to dry up we feed uncooked potatoes, cabbage and turnips or anything they relish as green food.

We house our geese at night out of wet and snow. They are bedded with straw same as the ducks. Any waterfowl must keep its feet warm in order to be comfortable. When they are compelled to sit out in the open in the cold and snow, you can expect some dead geese by spring, as wet damp sleeping quarters always produces rheumatism in geese. If your geese have been well cared for during the winter they will lay at least five weeks earlier than when exposed. The eggs will be more fertile and the goslings stronger and easier raised.

While we always feed our goslings and old geese in the fall all the turnips and cabbage they want, at the same time prepare a patch of rye for their winter pasture and as soon as the rye has made headway enough we turn the geese on and it appears that all the geese you can turn on the rye cannot keep it down. Rye is our specialty when it comes to green food for winter.

J. C. Clipp, Salttillo, Ind.

Dear Sir: My young turkeys are dying. They seem to grow well until they are about a week old. They get sleepy and gap early in the morning and die. They eat plenty and drink lots of water. I cut them open and their gall would be as large as one-half of their liver. I will send you a stamped envelope. Please tell me what to do for them.

MRS. T. J. STARRETT.

**ANSWER.**—The only trouble we find with your turkeys is, you are feeding them to death. Turkeys that present symptoms of this character are suffering with what would be termed "liver-grown," caused by over-eating. The gall of excessive size plainly reveals this fact.

Arrange to have your turkeys range out in the fields where they can procure their food from insects and worms and feed only a small amount at night, not anything like what they will eat up. Turkeys when growing up have no control of their appetite and will eat until they die. We never think of feeding our turkeys except at night, and then only a very small amount, just to keep them gentle and create a desire for them to come home every evening. Our turkeys grow and do fine. We have now as fine thrifty turkeys as you ever see and have never fed them except a very small amount at night.

## Don't Feed Green Food!

Do away with the bother by using **Succulenta Tablets**

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) 75c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.50. **YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.** Drop postal for particulars to The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-25, Newark, N. J.

## ANCONAS

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Cook Strain. Big, vigorous golden beauties. Bred to lay. Eggs, \$5.00, \$2.50 and \$1.50 per setting of fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. All infertile eggs replaced free. Try a setting. **W. L. BECK - - - - KEVIL, KY.**

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**Frank's Quality Strain** Quality, Size, Beauty, Vitality. We won more and better prizes than any other breeder in 1914, at Atlanta, Louisville, Memphis and Birmingham. **Eggs for Hatching**, 13 large white eggs for \$3, \$5, \$8. 10 ducklings out of every setting guaranteed. Our new Catalogue is out, it is free, write for a copy today. **CHAS. FRANK,** Memphis, Tenn. Box 486



Keep your turkeys free from lice, never inbreed and feed but once a day and give them ample range and you will raise the majority of turkeys hatched.

You can never raise turkeys by feeding them freely on artificial foods. Insects and small seeds is their natural food and this is the only food they will require. We feed at night small size commercial chick food and find that it makes an ideal food for the turkeys at night.

If your turkeys have not been too heavily fed and you will place them out on range and feed only at night and provide plenty of fresh water and grit you can save the balance of your turkeys.

J. C. CLIPP.

## Popular Talks on Law

By WALTER K. TOWERS, A. B., J. D.,  
of the Michigan Bar

### POPULAR TALKS ON LAW—THE RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION.

By Walter K. Towers, A. B., J. D., of the Michigan Bar.

THE American public school is undoubtedly one of our most important institutions. No branch of government comes more intimately into contact with all of us, and so it is that affairs relating to public education are of importance to almost every person.

Almost everywhere the government provides schools for its young citizens. Education is the function of the State, and so it is the State that provides for public schools. The legislature enacts the laws which provide for those schools and by which they are governed. The school district is a political subdivision of the State, organized under State law.

One theory of the public school is that a State provides schools in order that its citizens may be trained to become useful members of society, capable of being self-supporting, profitable members of the community instead of a burden to the State. It is further recognized that intellectual enlightenment is necessary if our democratic form of government is to succeed. The future voter must be educated. And so it is that the State not only provides free schools, but further requires that residents within the school age attend school. Another theory of public instruction is that it is a sort of mutual benefit arrangement by which all join together to share the expense and thus secure greater efficiency at a lower relative cost.

But whatever the theory of the reason for the public school most parents desire that their children attend school, and a majority of children probably appreciate the advantages of an education. So there is usually a desire to attend school and the question frequently arises as to the rights of a child to attend school. These questions frequently find their way into a court of law.

Generally speaking a child of school age who is within the rules of eligibility prescribed by law, and is a resident within the school district is entitled to attend the public school in that district without charge. The school laws of the State usually fix upon the school authorities of the district the responsibility of providing reasonable and convenient accommodations and opportunity for instruction. These privileges are open to all who are legally entitled to attend the schools and who wish to do so.

As has been before stated, the school system is conducted by the State and so is within the control of State law. So it is that the right to attend school depends upon the laws passed by the legislature. Under the laws in force in most of our States the right to attend the public school depends primarily upon residence. The resident child may attend the public school without cost; the child who is not a resident may be refused entrance, or may be charged

a tuition. The residence of the child is generally that of his parent or guardian. The residence necessary to secure the right to attend school need not be a legal domicile, but any genuine residence of ordinary permanence. If a parent moves into a school district for the school season and only for the purpose of allowing the child to attend school in that district, the right will not be secured, and the child may be barred from school as a non-resident, or tuition may be charged. But, generally speaking, if the parents move into the district for other purposes, even though it be but a temporary residence during the school term, the child is regarded as a resident with the right to attend the public schools.

It is possible for a child to secure a residence apart from his parents and if this occurs the child has school rights in the district of his residence. A child who comes into a school district to make a permanent home with a family living there, it being the intention of his parents that he make a permanent home there, secures school rights. One does not secure a residence by coming into the district to live with others temporarily, or simply for the purpose of attending school there. The school board may accept nonresident pupils on such terms as it may fix—as the payment of tuition—if this does not interfere with the other pupils, who, being residents of that district have the first right to the school accommodations of the district.

Children of persons kept upon the county poor farm are usually held to be entitled to attend school in the district where the farm is situated. But the law frequently rules against the right of orphans or paupers at public institutions to attend the public school in the district where the institution is situated, especially where funds are provided for the education of young inmates. In some of our States a broader view is taken, however, and school privileges are freely extended to inmates of denominational orphan homes and similar charitable institutions.

The school board, or other officials in charge of the schools are allowed a wide discretion in the management of the schools and regulation of the pupils, except as restrained by the State law, and unless their acts are clearly unreasonable and prejudiced the courts will not interfere. The redress of a parent whose child has been illegally barred from school is by a legal remedy known as "mandamus." A parent who finds it necessary to take such steps to enforce his legal rights should consult a competent attorney.

A child cannot be barred from the schools altogether because of color, but separate schools may be provided if the accommodations are equal. The age within which pupils may, or must, attend school is usually fixed by State law.

Children have been barred from the public schools on the ground of immoral character even where no acts evidencing this have been committed in school. Proven immorality is recognized by the law as a proper cause for barring a child from the public schools, yet some States require that evidence be presented during school hours before such action may be taken.

The matter of transfers often causes much difficulty, and in this the school board has a wide discretion, its action, unless clearly unreasonable and improper, being final. These matters are frequently regulated by State law.

Health regulations may be legally imposed upon attendants at a public school. The right to require vaccination of all pupils is generally held to be within the legislative power, and children who are not vaccinated as required may be barred from the public schools. —(Copyright, 1913, by Walter K. Towers.)

## Coming Attractions

### B. F. KEITH'S—Fourth and Chestnut.

Combining the comforts of a delightfully cool theater and the best products in the way of feature film exhibitions, the popularity of B. F. Keith's theater as a summer amusement center continues. For the week of June 14 the attraction will be a six part human interest masterpiece entitled "Mr. Barnes of New York." Besides the thrilling dramatic situations of this production, it also contains a vein of sparkling comedy. For the week of June 21 two different subjects will be offered. The first half of the week will be given over to the Klaw and Erlanger production called "Classmates," a story of West Point and the South American jungle, and for the later half "Seven Days," from the popular play and novel by that name.

### NATIONAL THEATER—Fifth and Walnut.

Starting June 8 and continuing through the summer this big and beautiful playhouse which is now known as "the cool spot," will be devoted exclusively to high class moving pictures. An entire change of program twice a week. Continuous performances daily from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. and from 7:00 to 11:00 p. m. Admission 10 cents, good for any lower floor seat. In addition to presenting such feature films as can be seen otherwise only in New York and Chicago, the National will continue to exhibit the ever-popular Keystone comedies and other pleasing pictures. Because of its spaciousness and unusual cooling facilities, the house is particularly well adapted for photo-play entertainment.

### FONTAINE FERRY—"The Park Beautiful."

When in Louisville, don't fail to visit this beautiful park. Spend an afternoon or evening here along the banks of the Ohio, where it is cool and pleasant at all times. High class attractions for both old and young. Extra good vaudeville, sanitary swimming pool and large dance pavillion. Open air concerts given by Natiello's celebrated band. It is also to be noted that admission to Fontaine Ferry at any time up to 6 p. m. is free.

### WALNUT THEATER—Opposite Watterson Hotel.

Pictures and music to please every taste. Continuous performances 11 p. m. Absolutely the coolest theater in Louisville. Price 5 cents.



### ORPINGTONS, S. C. Whites.

"Jim Dandy" took sweep stakes for best bird in St. Louis show. Third pullet, 4th hen, 1st pen, 2nd cockerel. Kansas City show Write for prices.

CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM  
Dr. R. E. WALSH, Prop.,  
Fredericktown, - - Mo.

### Rose Comb REDS Exclusively

If you want the best R. C. Rhode Island eggs that are fully guaranteed at a satisfactory price, write for catalogue. ROANOKE POULTRY FARM, Sewell, New Jersey.

## WHITE PLYMOUTH COCKERELS FOR SALE

Three—Fishel strain. Will sell the three birds for \$10.00. These birds are very cheap at this price. Very large, nice shape and pure white, no brassy effect. Also have a fine bunch of squab breeders in Cornax, exhibition Homers, show Homers and Racing Homers. The best in the country. I will guarantee to please you or refund your money.

### ENGLESIDE PIGEON LOFTS

I. J. ENGLE, Proprietor.

125 HANOVER ST., LEXINGTON, KY.

## A SET OF FINE FORMULAS TO ORDER

Carefully calculated for best results in

## Egg Production

GOOD FOR ALL SEASONS AND CLIMATES. PARTICULARS FREE; ADDRESS

E. W. GOOD,

No. A 25

RICHMOND, IND.



### Some Reasons Why I Breed Rose Comb Black Minorcas.

I HAVE bred most all the heavy breeds of chickens, and I find they will get too fat to lay in winter season.

I like the Minorcas for the fact that you can get more eggs on less feed than you can from most any other breed. Another reason is that the Minorcas will lay a much larger egg than most other breeds. The Minorcas are easy confined if you will keep them busy. They are very industrious and want to be working. I have no trouble in keeping them in a yard fenced five feet high. I have a house forty-two feet long and twelve feet wide. This house has a concrete bottom all over it.

This house is ten feet high on the south and seven feet high on the north. This makes good room to get in and out, and plenty of good fresh air.

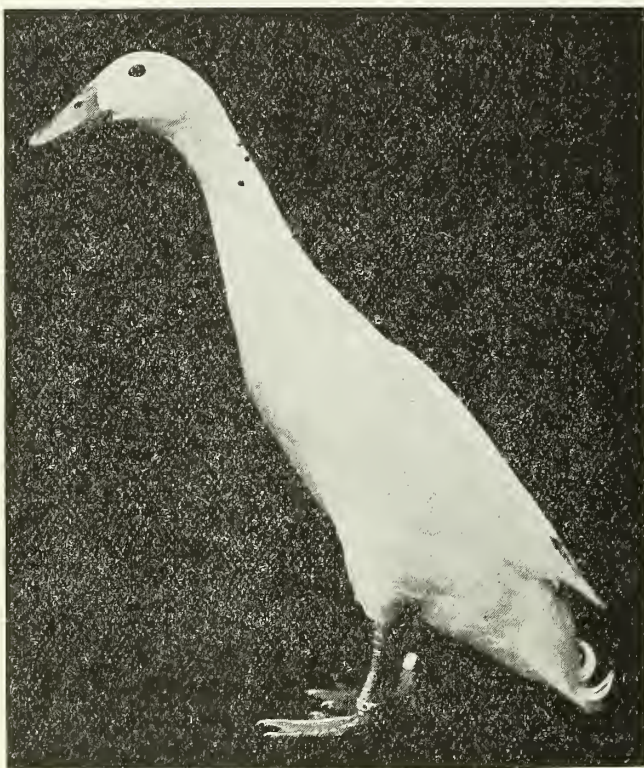
I have this house boxed on the north, west and east with one-inch matched flooring. On the west end I have a room cut off ten feet for my roosts. I have two windows on the south to give good

will prove money makers for their owners. Insist on keeping only these kind and watch your profits increase. Use the trapnest and never tolerate drones in your flock.

Coarse, sharp gravel supply the hens "hen's teeth." In the absence of gravel, coarsely ground oyster shells will answer the same purpose.

Gapes are likely to appear now. They are generally caused by exposure to damp weather and letting the chicks roost on the ground. Avoid these causes as much as possible.

Pleasant View Poultry Farm, J. A. McQuiston, proprietor, Greenwood, Ind., starts their advertisement in this issue. They are breeding Single Comb Black Minorcas, Partridge Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochin Bantams. At the recent Indianapolis Poultry Show, held February 2-7, 1914, they won fifth cockerel, first and fifth hen, third cockerel, first and third pullet and two silver cups on the Single Comb Black Minorcas in very strong competition. They won second cock, second pullet, third cockerel and third hen



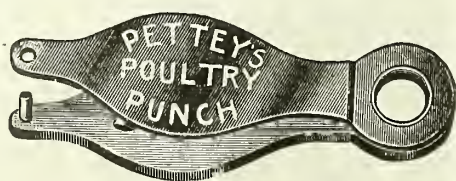
Ideal type of White Indian Runner Duck.

air when needed. In cold weather I drop a curtain on the east side of this room. I never have had any frosted combs. I have my dropping boards swung two feet from the roosts, this giving ample room for the chickens to go back under this to scratch. I keep about four inches of nice fresh straw on this floor for scratching purposes. This house is so high that the sun will shine all over this floor most all day in winter time. I like the concrete floor better than any floor. It is so easy to clean and never gets damp. Some think concrete floors get damp, but this floor has never been damp.

I have forty Minorca pullets in this house, and they sure have been hulling out the eggs all winter. See my ad. in another column.

D. H. SHARP,  
Agt. L. & N. R. R., Seabee, Ky.

A hen well bred, will produce from 140 to 200 eggs per year. Such birds



All steel, nickel plated, punches clean, hole is right size, will not bruise the foot. Price 25c by mail or at your dealer.

J. O. PETTEY, Box 54 Belvidere, Ill.

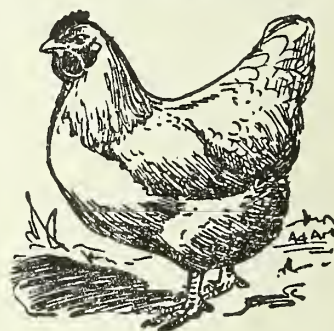
## 24 LEGBANDS FREE MAKE YOUR HENS PAY



We send free 24 of the best Leg Bands made to every new and renewing subscriber to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN at 50c. 36 Bands will be sent with a three years subscription for \$1.00. If you are already a subscriber you may renew; or if you will get your neighbor to send 50c for his subscription, we will send a dozen Leg Bands to each. Enclosed money order or stamps. Mention "Leg Bands" when subscribing under this offer.

BLAIR-YOUNG PUB. CO. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

## 100 Lbs. CLAUSEN'S GRAINO Mash Feed



Guaranteed Analysis—  
Protein ..... 24.50  
Fat ..... 5.13  
Fiber ..... 7.65

Best Chicken Feed Made.

**C.J. CLAUSEN**

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Louisville, Kentucky.

## HALLERS

Headquarters for Poultry Supplies

Agents for leading makes and brands of Incubators, Breeders, Poultry Supplies, Remedies, etc. Mail orders given prompt attention.

Haller's Pet Shop, 103 W. Mkt. St., Louisville, Ky.



## UNCLE SAM TAKES MIDDLEMAN ROLE

Brings Back to Housewives Filled Baskets Which Were Sent Empty to the Farmer.

By F. M. Kerby.

The cost of living is hard hit, and falling fast, after just three months of successful co-operation between farmers and housewives under the new parcel post order!

Postmaster General Burleson's order of three months ago established a co-operative plan in ten cities, by which producers who had butter and eggs, and produce generally to sell were brought nearer to city consumers. Both parties today are talking enthusiastically of the plan's unqualified success.

Witness the result of its three months' operation here in Washington, which is one of the fortunate ten cities:

Eggs for breakfast laid the day before; strawberries picked in the morning and on the table for dinner; fresh vegetables from the farm which were in the ground or on the vine twenty-four hours before they came onto the table; even clam chowder made from fresh clams dug on Chesapeake Bay the previous day! And all at cheaper prices than are asked for good not so fresh in the city.

## Plan is Simple.

The plan is simple. On March 23, the postmasters at Boston, Mass.; Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Mich.; La Crosse, Wis.; Lynn, Mass.; Rock Island, Ill., and Birmingham, Ala., were ordered to receive the names of persons who were willing to supply farm produce in retail quantities for parcel post delivery, and to issue to city patrons a printed list showing in each case the kind and quantity of fruit, butter, eggs, poul-



Special offer for sixty days. Send 60 cents and we will send you both The Industrious Hen and Woman's World, one year. Address Blair-Young Publishing Co., Louisville, Ky., American National Bank Building.

try and vegetables, which they were willing to supply.

A previous order had permitted the use of crates, boxes and other containers in the mail.

Now all that Mrs. Washington Housewife has to do is to look over her list of 200 farmers who have produce for sale. This list is furnished her by the postmaster.

## Asks Price on Postal.

She selects three or four at random, drops them postal cards asking for their prices. After picking a likely farmer, she buys a good, strong, market basket, ships it by parcel post to her farmer (if it weighs a pound it will cost 5 cents empty), at the same time writing a letter giving him her order. Farmer Smith fills the basket with the produce ordered, sticks on a tag with the address and a C. O. D. slip, and Mrs. Jones gets her fresh country produce next morning.

Uncle Sam does all the work at low cost; Farmer Smith gets better prices than he would dealing with a commission merchant; the cost of the process to Mrs. Housewife is just a little less than if she got on the street car and rode down to market and back. The empty basket can be mailed at any drug store substation. The parcel post brings the filled basket to her door.

## To Get Fresh Clams.

"I think it is the only possible way for cities to get good fresh clams in hot weather," said a farmer of Quinby, Va., in one of hundreds of enthusiastic letters concerning the plan received by Postmaster Prager, of Washington.

"It only takes them twenty-four hours between the time they are dug and delivered. By freight it takes a week before the retailer gets them, and often he keeps them two weeks before selling them. I deliver little-necks 60 cents a hundred. In Washington stores they are asking 25 cents a dozen for them."

And housewives say that on chickens, eggs, ducks, fruits and vegetables they find corresponding advantages in price by buying direct of the farmers through the parcel post.

## Fort Worth (Texas) Show.

The great Feeders and Breeders Poultry Show to be held in Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 10 to 17, 1914, should draw well from all the Southern States as they have one of, if not the largest show held in the South every year. Fifteen hundred dollars in cash and cup specials will be given. They have strictly a breeders show where the best bird wins, and they have the very best judges the country affords. The birds are handled by a first class poultry man who knows how to handle and care for them properly. The ribbons will be up the first day and you can have seven days to advertise and make sales.

They have the added attraction of the Fort Worth Horse Show, the greatest show of its kind held west of New York. More people will see your birds than at any other show held in the South this year. Write for catalog and information to Emmett Curran, secretary Fort Worth Poultry and Pigeon Association.

"GIANT" STRAIN  
BRONZE TURKEYS

all sold. Watch our offerings this fall. We have the finest matings this spring we ever owned. We have the birds that produced the winners at Indianapolis, Chicago, and many other National shows. We bred them and are to be found in our yards to-day. They have high color fine copper bronze running high up on back. The kind you want with great massive frame.

Buff P. Rocks of the finest quality. Producers of the winners in America's leading shows for years. A limited number of eggs. Write for circular.

J. C. CLIPP, - Saltillo, Ind.  
BOX 1032

**Leg Bands** — Complete line—all styles and colors. Aluminum bands with turned over edges—celluloid colored number strips. Leader adjustable 12, 35 or 25, 60; 50, \$1.10; 100, \$2.00; 500, \$3.50. Post-paid. Also sealed and double clinch bands. Write for catalog. Samples free.

**The Keyes-Davis Co., Dept. 520, Battle Creek, Mich.**

## THE DEMAND

For Day Old Chicks and Eggs from my famous bred to lay

## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

compels me to add to my hatching facilities. I am prepared to fill orders for any quantity. Write me for prices. Also breed Maltese Hen Pigeons.

## SUNDOWN POULTRY FARM

R. F. D. No. 1 Indianapolis, Ind.

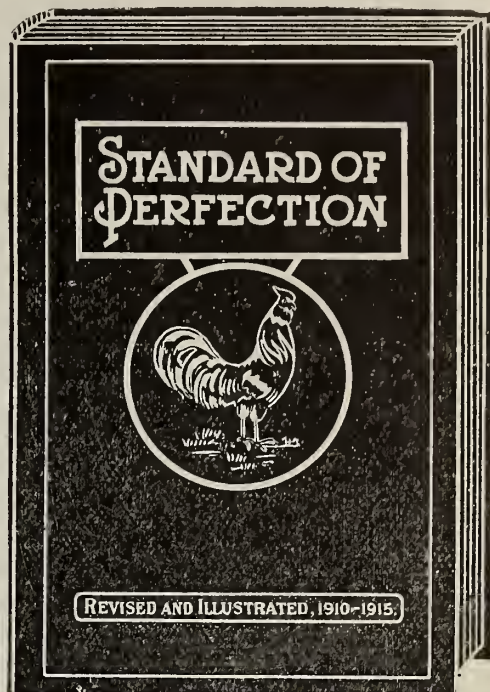
## S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS AND BARRED ROCKS

S. C. Brown Leghorns, Owen strain. None better. Eggs from two fine yards \$3 per 15. Barred Plymouth Rocks, well bred and fine laying strain. Eggs \$2 per 15.

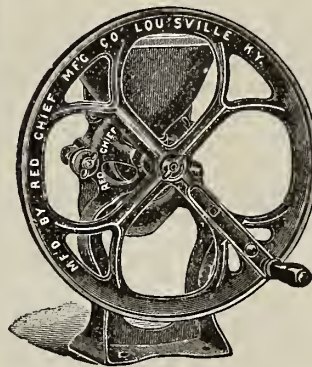
D. M. OWEN

ATHENS, TENNESSEE

## Every Poultry Keeper Needs a Standard.



The American Standard of Perfection is published and copyrighted by the American Poultry Association and is the only authorized and correct guide for breeders and judges. It describes the color and shape of each section of each variety and illustrates perfect specimens of the principal varieties. Sent postpaid at the regular price, \$2 per copy or with a year's subscription to the **INDUSTRIOUS HEN** \$2.25. Address Blair-Young Publishing Co., Louisville, Ky.

THE  
"RED CHIEF" RAPID GRINDING FEED  
...AND GRIST MILL...

Grinds Fastest, Runs Easiest, Lasts Longest Extra Hard Burrs, Grinds Dry Bone, Shells, Nut Hulls, Chicken Feed, Graham Flour, Coffee, Spice, Peas, or any small dry grain

## No. 10 Price \$5.00

We guarantee this to be the best Mill on the market. If your dealer does not handle it, send us money order for \$5.00 and we will ship by freight

## RED CHIEF MFG. CO.

704 E. Main Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Write for Catalog for other lines.

When writing to advertisers please mention the **Industrious Hen**.



# ARE YOUR CHICKENS HEALTHY?

## LOOK I READ!

An up-to-date treatise just off the press on all the ailments peculiar to chickens

BY J. GAYLORD BLAIR

EVERY POULTRYMAN SHOULD HAVE THIS BOOK

This new book covers every disease known to poultry. It has the following chapters: I. Requirements of Health. II. The Skin. III. Legs and Feet. IV. Head, Throat and Nasal Passages. V. The Lungs. VI. The Crop and Intestines. VII. The Abdomen and Egg Organs. VIII. Parasites. IX. Habits.

It tells how to cure and prevent every disease known to poultry. One article on *White Diarrhoea or Bowel Trouble* is worth the price of the book, 50c, and will save you many dollars during the hatching season. It not only tells how to cure and prevent poultry diseases, but also gives valuable points on housing, feeding, caring for small chicks, mating, etc.

### THE PRICE IS ONLY FIFTY CENTS

Order your copy now and be ready to doctor all your sick birds and also learn how to prevent all diseases known to affect poultry and double your profits. YOUR PROFITS ARE SURE IF YOU FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS LAID DOWN IN THIS BOOK.

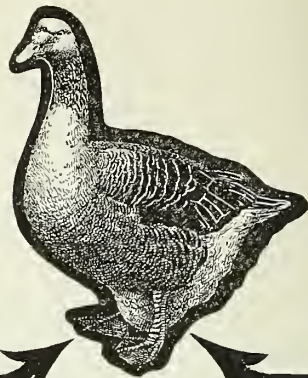
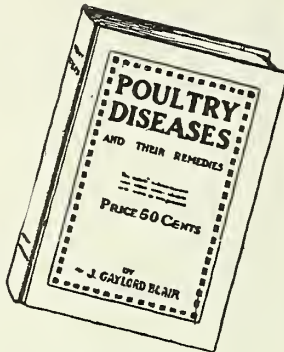
We will send you this book postpaid and a year's subscription to the *Industrious Hen* for 60 cents.

Address,

**Blair-Young Publishing Co.**

American National Bank

Louisville, Ky.



## Don't Be A Goose

and pay for inferior cuts. The best is none too good. Send us a Photo of your Bird and \$2.00 and we will make you a First Class one column Halftone, sent Post Paid.

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**HAMMER PRINTING CO.**  
INCORPORATED

127 S. Third St.,

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### WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

Fishel strain direct. Some very choice cockerels at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00; pullets \$1.00 and \$1.50; hens \$2.00 and \$2.50. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2 per 15.

Mrs. ROY SMITH, Route 1 Horse Cave, Ky.

## BROWN LEGHORNS

Old time favorites. Great layers. Quick to mature. Hardy from start to finish. Very popular. Ask questions about "Brown Beauties."

**J. H. HENDERSON**

Knoxville, Tenn.

Breeder of Brown Leghorns since 1890.

### MALONES LAYING FOOD THE GREAT EGG MAKER

For Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys. A carefully balanced ration that makes eggs and develops little chicks. In 50 lb. cloth sacks. Your sample free, for the asking.

W. H. MALONE, Mfr.

Dep. C

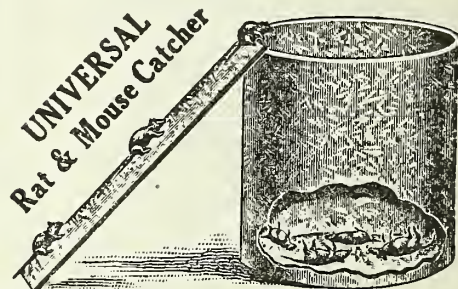
Madison, Pa.

### BARRED ROCKS

Pure bred and bred to win and lay. Choice matings \$2 per 15; \$3 for 30. Utility \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Light Fawn Indian Runner Ducks, eggs \$1.25 for 12; \$2 for 24. Circular free.

MRS. VIOLA THOMPSON,  
St. Joseph, Kentucky

When writing to advertisers please mention  
The *Industrious Hen*.



Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in short time, keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order, lasts for years. Large number can be caught daily. Go to Catcher mornings, remove device inside, which only takes few seconds, take out dead rats and mice, replace device, it is ready for another catch. Small piece cheese is used, doing away with poisons. Catcher is 18 inches high, 10 inches diameter. When rats pass device they die, no marks left on them. Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 rats in a month. One sent prepaid to any place in United States upon receipt of \$3. Catcher, 8 in. high, for mice only, prepaid \$1. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order. H. D. SWARTS, Inventor and Manufacturer, Scranton, Pa.

## Buff ORPINGTON Cockerels \$5

From as fine a pen of Buffs as there is in Tennessee and direct from Cook. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Breeders of Buff and White Orpingtons and White African Guinea.

**FRANK W. BIDDLE & SON** R. F. D. No. 4 KNOXVILLE, TENN.  
New Phone 1299



## For EGGS and STOCK

from Leading Strains of Poultry, write

**J. D. GARBER**

Harrisonburg, Va.

Special Mated Pens at Very Reasonable Prices



If interested in big sound colored birds of the real Orpington shape and sold on the fairest of sales terms, send for our free illustrated catalog and mating list. It tells of the Larwood Buffs as they really are. Eggs from grand matings at honest prices. Stock shipped C. O. D. WYANT BROS., Route 8, Thorn-  
town, Indiana.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, EXCLUSIVELY**  
Pure bred prize winning 'Dustow' strain world's record  
laying birds. Choice matings, \$2.00 per 15 or \$3.50 per  
30. Utility eggs \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100.

**LOCUST GROVE POULTRY FARM**  
R. F. D. No. 6      MRS. TOM H HAYDEN,      Owensboro, Ky.

Several pens for sale cheap. Eggs from our prize winners \$1.00 per setting, for this month only. White Runner eggs, \$1.00 per setting. **IDEAL POULTRY FARM.** Drawer C-5. Winder, Ga.

## American National Bank Building

LOUISVILLE, - KENTUCKY

## EGGS EGGS EGGS

for sale from my great prize winners  
S. C. Black Minorcas Partridge, Ply-  
mouth Rocks and Buff Cochins Bantams  
Not quantity but quality. Write your  
wants and see if I don't treat you right.

**J. A. McQUISTON, Prop.**  
Greenwood, Indiana

Winners at Knoxville, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, 1913-1914. We're making special prices on stock and eggs during the next 60 days, and can furnish you with some breeders at greatly reduced prices, that will start you right. Write me for free catalogue and mention this paper. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. M. COVERT,  
Box X, 2500 N. 13<sup>th</sup> St. TERRE HAUTE, IND.

[illegible]

**ALWAYS WINNERS**, won at Chattanooga show 1st cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd pullet; 2nd 3rd hen; 1st pen. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 per setting, \$10.00 hundred.

**JNO. G. FLETCHER    :-    404 Vance Avenue    -::    CHATTANOOGA.**

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN

Poultry do best in an open winter country. It is artificial to house birds 4 to 5 months in the year.

In the open air, with ample green feeds the year around, they lay better, grow faster and are more vigorous.

The Southeast is a natural poultry region. A growing season of 200 to 300 days annually (varying with locality) allows for a wide range of green foods the year round and reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum.

If you intend starting in the poultry business and have but limited means, no section can offer you more certain success than the Southeast.

## Land at \$15 an Acre up

priety varying with improvements and location, can be purchased in many sections near to good local markets. A Northern Florida poultryman sells his eggs the year around to a local hotel for 40 cents per dozen. Thus profitable home markets are assured. Small fruit growing in connection with the poultry business makes a profitable combination.

Send at once for the "Southern Field" magazine, lists of farms for sale and other information you may desire.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent  
43 Southern Railway Washington

Room 143

## Southern Railway

Washington, D. C.

Mobile  
& Ohio R.R.  
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Ry.

## SINGLE COMB REDS AND BARRIED PLYMOTH ROCKS

L. A. CLAYTON, OWNER AND BREEDER, COALING, ALA.

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## STEERES POULTRY FARM

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# MAYWOOD POULTRY FARM

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**BREEDER OF EXHIBITION AND HIGH CLASS UTILITY**

# WHITE WYANDOTTES LEGHORNS

Write for Catalogue of Breeding Stock—Eggs for Hatching—Baby Chicks  
SPECIAL PRICES AFTER MAY 15.

WINNERS 1913  
LOUISVILLE  
NASHVILLE  
INDIANAPOLIS  
HOPKINSVILLE  
CINCINNATI  
ATLANTA



# WHITE ORPINGTONS

If you could see the 7 grand pens of White Orpingtons I have mated for the season's egg trade, you would surely say they have the quality. Each pen headed by a winner mated to produce strong, true Orpington type, with purity of white color. My Whites have won 300 prizes, cups, A. P. A. and club medals, as well as best displays; best birds in shows at our leading exhibitions, and known the country over as one of best strains. If you are looking for real high quality, I can supply you. Mating list explains fully.

**F. S. BULLINGTON,** Secretary-Treasurer American White Orpington Club    :- Box H    :- **RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**

## SACRIFICE SALE

of grand exhibition and breeding stock now going on. Several hundred magnificent WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS and S. C. REDS on the block. Prices from \$1.50 up. Send quick for Special Sale Sheet, and get your pick while the picking is good.

**DEWITT C. BACON**

88 SPRINGFIELD AVE.

GUYTON, GA.



"LADY EFFICIENCY"

## O. B. ANDREW'S EFFICIENCY STRAIN

Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns are recognized as the South's premier strain of these two grand breeds. "Ask the Judges" what we did at the South's leading shows the past season. This space is inadequate to enumerate our wonderful winnings. Eggs from our very best prize winning Barred Rocks, \$6.00 per setting. Eggs from our selected White Leghorn Champion, \$4.00 per setting.

After May first all eggs at half price.

Many of this season's breeders for sale at reduced prices. Now is your opportunity to secure blood lines from Efficiency Strain at a very great bargain.

We now have developing hundreds of magnificent specimens which will win the blue ribbons at many of America's great shows this coming season. If you want to win this winter, write us. We can fill your wants for eggs, breeding stock or prize winners.

Beautiful catalog mailed upon request.

**O. B. ANDREWS,** Originator-Breeder Famous Efficiency Strain Barred Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns.    "ASK THE JUDGES"    Chattanooga, Tenn.

Guarantee Your Customers that Your Shipment of Eggs Will Arrive in Perfect Condition by Using

# The Andrews Safety Egg Carrier



This box is beyond a doubt the most satisfactory Egg Carrier ever devised, and its price is so low that it can be used for Parcels Post Commercial shipments—No Fancier can afford to be without it. There are now more of these being used than all other kinds put together.



### These Illustrations Tell the Story

1 Doz. Egg Size, complete with tape and label	\$4.50 per 100	30 Egg Size, complete with tape and label	\$10.00 per 100
15 Egg Size, " " " " "	5.50 per 100	50 Egg Size, " " " " "	13.00 per 100
24 Egg Size, " " " " "	6.60 per 100	100 Egg Size, " " " " "	18.00 per 100

We do not ship less than 50 of each size. Order from this advertisement. We also manufacture a complete line of Baby Chick Carriers—Our line of light wooden coops for shipping exhibition birds, and our beautiful sanitary and practical open front Colony Houses are the most wonderful values ever offered to the poultry trade.

Send for our complete catalog. It has much valuable and practical information. No poultryman should be without it.

# The Andrews Paper Box Company

The South's Leading Corrugated Fibre Mfrs.

**O. B. ANDREWS,** President, Chattanooga, Tenn.